VOLUME XXXIX.

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This is an excellent opportu-

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TOR will give an ounce of ns all Dealers. EDICAL. THE

BLE REMEDIES, ntific Character, ours of all disease e cure of all diseases; ctly according to the cal C.-emistry. Thou-nicians and Patients are with upparalleled suc-

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 D and npward at 25, 40, 60c per D. Address orders GUNTHER Confectioner. Chicago.

UCTION SALES. . A. BUTTERS & CO., CONGRESS-ST. E OF HOUSEHOLD E, CARPETS, &c.

congress-st., we will sell the TUPT SALE

4 \$8,000 WORTH OF a. NITURE, and Furniture and acturers' Materials,

T AUCTION, Peb. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., AT OUR MS. 174 East frandolph st., by order of HVER'S SALE. niture, Fixtures, and Burglar of the City Savings Bank, Halsted and Harrison-sts., T AUCTION, IV, Harch 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Safe, cost \$1,800; Office Deska, Desk, Office Railing, Letter as Fixtures, &c., &c. pofford, Receiver, JTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. B and 70 Wabash-av.

AR TRADE SALE GOODS. SPECIAL. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

MAN SPRING SALE OF IS & SHOES AUCTION,

b. 27, at 9:30 a. m. ate, including Philadelphia, and New York goods in new variety, and also full lines of mpies will be sold in every cated freely if desired. Also large discounts and great va-GEO. P. GORE & CO...

LARGE SALE OF

r Goods,

ON, POMEROY & CO.,

Sale, Feb. 26, at 9 a. m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

oves, General Merchandise, &c., POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers.

FRIEDMAN & CO.,

TAGE GROVE-AV.
th and Thirty-first-ste., on TUESDAY.
clock, an entire stock of Family Grotatures, Horse, Wagon, and hisraea.

Cassimeres, Clothing, Capa, Carpets, Embroiders, Trunks, Showcass, Icoas, Etc., Etc. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County, in the State of Illinois, made on the 21st day Tebruary, 1878, in the case of Alexander Cunnings at the Bank of Chicago, I will sell at public auchies the State of Pebruary, 1878, at 10 clock the forenon, at the west door of the two north doors to Dourt House, corner of LaSaile and Adams etc. to Dourt House, corner of LaSaile and Adams etc. County of the Cou E RADDIN & CO., TREASURY DEPARTMENT rs, 118 & 120 Wabash-a THE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. WASH-TON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all one who may have claims against the Third National to Chicago, III., that the same must be presented untington w. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal of thereof, within three months from this date, or will be dissilowed. SNO. JAY KNOX. Comprising of the Currency. at Auction TUESDAY, Feb. 26, rs & shoes orted Rubbers, 50 Lots Chicago-mas palance stock of dealer crossing bes mall Bankrupt Stock. TESDAY, FEB. 27.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

PAIRBANES, MORSE & OO.

MI & 118 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

se in said Gurt.

HENRY W. BISHOP,
thrusry 4. 178.
HENRY W. BISHOP,
tater in Chan cary of the Circuit Court of the United
tates for the Norther District of Illinois.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook Desky, Ill., entered on record Feb. 30. 1878, in a changer suit wherein Frank G. Braley is combininant and sither C. Clancy and Mary A. Clancy are defendants, Ball on Monday, March 4. 1878, as 10 o'clock a. m., it was 186 and 156 West Washington-st., in the City Chicago, in said Cook County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the interest which is used in the sea Receiver in said cause in the the goods at chattels of the late firm of Clancy & Braley, considered from the sea of the county of the sea of the county of the count

PUBLIC SALE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CRICAGO & ALTON HATLEGAD COMPANY, a Cartiary's Office, Chicago, Feb. 14, 1873.

Cash dividend of three and one-half per cent on the certage of the company has been been company by the center of the company has been been divided by the company has been divided by the fer Books will be closed on the 21st inst., d March 5, 1878. W. M. LABRABER, Secretary. MANUFACTURING FIRM (IN IRON LINE)

MAKING READY. LONDON, Feb. 97-5 a. m.-A Vienna spec

Count Andressy will rest content with the

passing of the vote of credit by the delegation but will not court certain defeat by bringing the matter before the Reichsrath. The vote o

credit will thus merely be an empty expression of confidence by the Delegations. Public option continues to be in favor of peace.

GREECE.

WILL NOT SUBMIT.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—The Greeks have base

great hopes on the insurrection in Thessaly Epirus, and Crete. The feeling is gaining

ground that, rather than submit to the conse-quences which must follow from the Russo-Turkish peace conditions as now understood, Greece should assert the rights of Hellenism even by sending an army across the frontier

again.
A large force of Greek insurgerts has landed

on the Albanian coast, and is marching inward towards Dejvino. The inhabitants maintain a neutral attitude, and the Turkish troops are

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—The Government has re-

ceived an official dispatch reporting that 200 Greek soldiers have deserted and entered Epi-

Telegraphic dispatches from the Greek Con-sul at Canea report that fresh outrages have been committed on Christians, and request the

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Mark Lane Express says it is likely a cold and unseasonble spring may be experienced, as we have had little but winter weather, and the failure of last year's

porary enhancement of values has been lost,

and with it apparently nearly all demand, as business moved within the narrowest limits,

and sales were only practicable in the merest retail way at a decline of a shilling on wheat.

retail way at a decline of a shilling on wheat. Feeding stuffs also about sixpence lower. There has been very little pressure to sell, and horders appear perfectly content to abide the issue of political affairs, which can scarcely reduce values much below the present level for some time, even if the Eastern question finds its ultimate solution in a pacific manner. With large arrivals at ports of call, the floating cargo trade for wheat is very dull, and prices have given way fully a shilling.

Maize, with large arrivals, has declined sixpence. Barley dull and cheaper to sell.

ROME.

ROMB, Feb. 26.—Cardinal McCloskey, pre-

senting his homage to the Pope yesterday, said he had no reason to deplore the lateness of his

arrival in Rome, as the Conclave had made so

THE PAPAL CORONATION.

It was announced that the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. will take place on Sunday next in the

Sistine Chapel. All new appointments to the Pontifical Court offices will be made by the end of the week to be in readiness for the corona-

tion.

Cardinal Simeoni has been reappointed and confirmed in his post as Pontifical Secretary of State. The Irreconcliables and Jesuit parties have been strenuously working to obtain this

Father Angelo Secchi, the famous astrono

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR BONDS IN LONDON.
LONDON, Feb. 26.—The financial article of the
Times says United States bonds are dependent
on New York orders for their market.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT.
BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The weekly statement of

the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an in-crease in specie of 8,400,000 marks.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—In Congress to-day the Minister of Finance declared that the financial position of the Government was most favorable.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—In Congress to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that all Spanish refugues, on taking the eath of alle-giance before a Consul, may return to Spain.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dismatch to The Tribuna.

TERRE HAUTS, Ind., Feb. 26.—The entire force of coopers of this city, numbering about 500 workmen, struck to day for increased pay. They held a meeting, at which the officers of their Union in this city were strongly denounced, and their resignations demanded, which were given. The Union then elected a full new Board of officers, and passed resolutions to stand out until higher rates are offered.

Springfull, Ill., Feb. 26.—The printers' strike at the Nate Register office continues, the employers still refusing to pay more than 25 cents per 1,000 cms for composition, and the compositors insisting upon 30 cents, the old price.

GLASOOW, Scotland, Feb. 26.—Ste Coates, grain millers, have falled. L. \$500,000.

excellent a choice.

ting before the insurgents.
JOINED THE INSURGENTS.

rus to join the insurrection. The authors endeavoring to induce them to return.

sistance of foreign ships.

een ordered to rejoin their regiments.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1878.

CLOTHING.

STYLE, FIRST-CLASS

Handsome All-Wool Cassimeres. TROUSERS to ORDER \$4.00!

SUITS to ORDER, \$25 to \$50!

WE WILL GIVE YOU THE BEST

SPRING OVERCOATS,

TO ORDER. From English Meltons, London Shrunk, Satin Sleeve-Linings, Perfect Garments.

WE ARE PREPARED TO BACK UP OUR STATEMENTS.

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WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Boston Square-Dealing Clothiers and Furnishers,

CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STS. Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., oorner Buoker.st. OPENVEVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

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Have the largest assortment of

Kept by any House in this country; varying

in prices from \$9 to \$500. There is again heath given that in pursuance of a decree of the said heath given that in our number of a decree of the said of the control of Every one warranted a good timekeeper. Examine and buy wisely. STATE & MONROE-STS.

ART GALLERY.

GREAT HIT! CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS At \$6.00 per doz. THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT. 210 and 212 WABASH-AV.

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Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT. 75 Randolph-st. 9 PER CENT. NO COMMISSION. I am loaning in sums of three thousand dollars and apwards, on improved city property, at the above rate.

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Chamber of Commerce.

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GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Plate, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS, PROBASCO & BUMNET 262 NTATE-ST. THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois. 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with the titistion is open every Wednesday and Saturday fro to 10 clock for the gratuitous treatment of Disease. TEAS.

FOREIGN.

The Russo-Turkish Peace **Negotiations Virtually** Concluded.

Turkey to Retain Possession of Her Iron-Clad Fleet.

Russia Will Erect Bulgaria into a Sclavonic Principality.

Why Great Britain Is So Tender Regarding the Egyptian Tribute.

It Is Already Pledged for Interest on Certain Turk ish Bonds."

Most of Which Bonds Are Held by the English People.

Austria Casts a Longing Eye on Bosnia and Hersgovina.

Recent Orders for Mobilization Attributed to This Fact.

Insurrection in Full Blast in Several of the Greek Provinces.

ENGLAND'S HUMILIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27-6 a. m .- The end is at hand. The treaty of peace does not seem to have been yet signed, but it is known that all its terms have been agreed upon, and the delay is due to a desire to prepare for carrying them out before they are made public. The cession of the greater part of the Turkish fleet is still one of them. Appearances indicate that Russia has

NO INTENTION OF RELINQUISHING ANY OF I to please either England or Austria. It is believed that Austria dare not go t

war, and that, without her aid, England Immediately following the official publica on of the terms of the treaty, howe

both Powers must define their position, and it is likely that March will come in de cidedly with the Lion of War or the Lamb

in the Conservative party here with the position of Lord Derby, and an effort will be made to revive the agitation among the members of Parliament which so nearly caused his resignation two weeks ago. AMONG THE WAR PARTY

the feeling of anger and disappointment is ntense, and, should the terms of the treaty be found to contain what has heretofore been claimed, it is expected that a large wing of the Conservative party will directly request Lord Derby's resignation, and that of any other Minister who may oppose war with Russia. Indeed, there seems to be

A GENUINE WAR CRAZE mong one portion of the Government supporters, and, from the manner in which they rave, one would imagine that Russia had actually committed some hostile act against England.

As heretofore stated in my dispatches, however, Russia will probably insist upon her terms, particularly THE CESSION OF THE TURKISH FLEET,

after which the Conference can again close the Dardanelles to war-ships without any remonstrance from Russia. Having naval supremacy on the Black Sea already, she will have no objection to shutting out all

THE TREATY-MAKERS. PERA, Feb. 26-9 o'clock.—The terms of peace re not yet signed.

RUSSIANS MARCHING PORWARD.

Gen. Gourko, with 80,000 men, is marching to lery have arrived there. PERA, Feb. 26.—The Russians are still endeav-

oring to secure permission for their troops to enter the city, but the Porte refuses. The terms of peace still include the demand for

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26—10 a. m.—The Grand Duke Nicholas yesterday evening conveyed to the Porte a strongly-expressed desire that the treaty of peace should be signed promptly.

London, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Russian officers and soldiers are forbidden, under penalty of death, to enter Constantinople without special permission from the Russian headquarters. The barracks just outside Constantinople are being prepared for the Russian sick who can find no other cover." GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE CONFERENCE

LONDOM, Feb. 26.—A Berlin dispatch says: Germany will be represented at the Conference by the Prussian Secretary of State, Herr Von Bulow, assisted by the Councillor of Legation,

versions of the peace conditions are wildly divergent respecting Bulgaria and indemnity. Some persons say the indemnity is £200,000,000 sterling, which is fabulous, while others say it is £40,000,000, the latter amount being independent of territorial cession.

THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Constantinopie confirms the report that the surrender

demnity still forms the subject of negotiations.
It is said that a Russian ultimatum has been received insisting that the conditions of peace be signed. The report lacks official confirma-

be signed. The report lacks official confirmation.

WILL BOT BIDGE.

LOWDON, Feb. 27—5 a. m.—A Paris correspondent says he has been informed on reliable
authority that Russia is resolved to fight rather
than abate her intentions.

The Sultan is to retain his bet. The question of the straits is to be submitted to a Conference, when if England, as is probable, proposes the preservation of the status quo, Russia,
it is stated, will not seriously oppose her. It
would seem, therefore, as if all the avowed British
interests are respected, and danger of conflict
between Russia and England is ended.

Such, however, is not the opinion here. The

Such, however, is not the opinion here. The delegations have left much soreness. It is thought England's real aim is the humiliation of Russia. These feelings may possibly lead to

A Paris special save: "Parliminary declara-tions are expected from Abstria which will either prevent a meeting of the Conference or render its programme acceptable to the Pow-

VIERNA, Feb. 25.—All the offices in Bulgarian are being filled by Russians or Bulgarians educated in Russia. The formation of seventy battallons and twelve equadrons of Bulgarian militia has just been ordered. The officers till be Russians. The Russian conditions have produced a deep-impression here. The party in favor of peace at any price still continues its agitation, but there seems to be fittle probability that it will get the upper hand either in the Delegations or the Reichstein the Delegations of the Reichstein the probability of the seems to the Reichstein the Delegations of the Reichstein the Delegation the Reichstein the Delegation of the Reichstein the Delegation the Reichstein the Reichstei

The latest information encourages the hope that the differences between Russia and Roumania are less acute, probably because Russia has offered some better compensation than the Dobrudscha for Bessarabia.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

LONDON, Feb. 27-5 a. m.-The following dis-LONDON, Feb. 26.—5 a. m.—1 as following disputches are just to hand:

Paris, Feb. 28.—At the Cabinet-Council to day a telegram from the Ambassador at Constantinopie was read, announcing the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey, stating however, that the treaty would not be signed for some days.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5 a. —A Vienna special says the place for the meeting of the Conference is again unsettled. The latest suggestion is Vienna.

Sr. Parrassounce, Feb. 26.—Although the treaty of peace is on the ere of signature, the Government up to noon to-day (Tuesday) had received no official notice that it was signed.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, said the transport carriages, ambulances, and ammunition train for the First Army Corps have been cou econd Corps all are in a fair way of getting

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Orders have been receive at the Government works at Bull Point for an increased output of cartridges, and small arms

Another attempt to hold a peace-meeting in Hyde Park will be made shortly, with elaborate MALTA, Feb. 26.—An order has been issued

requiring extra vigilance in preventing the ad-mission of strangers to the fortifications without a pass, because a spy in pay of some for eign Power is known to be at Malta, endeavoring to make plans of the forts. LONDON, Feb. 26.—The reason Russia's de-

mand for the Egyptian tribute concerns England is that the tribute is already pledged as security for the interest on the Turkish loans of 1854-755 and 1871. The first of these was raised to carry on the Crimean war. The second is guaranteed by England and France. All are largely held in England. By the terms of the agreement between Turkey and the British dovernment and bondholders Egypt now pays or bute directly to the Bank of England. The Russian proposals will abrogate this convention without consulting or indomnifying beneficial assignees, and make the English and French

MUST BE FROWNED DOWN.

The Time, in a leading editorial, approves in principal Lord Derby's statement in the House of Lords last night, but concludes that the Government must review the final terms of peace very carefully, and if some of the rumored conditions prove to be really demanded, they
ought to be met by the strongest protest.

NO NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Lords the afternoon Lord Derby replying to an inquiry confirmed the statement that the signature of the treaty of peace was expected yesterday, but said that when he left the Foreign Office no information in relation thereto had

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The British Government LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British Government has ordered a number of steam cranes at Leicester for loading vessels with ammunition. The order must be completed in six weeks. They are working night and day.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—5 a.m.—The Government has ordered 50,000 sand-bags at Dundee, to be ready in three weeks.

ready in three weeks. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5 a. m.—Gladstone contributes another article to the Nineteenth Century, the principal point of which is that since the Government is determined that the question respecting the passage of men-of-war through the Bosphorus should be left to the decision of Europe, there does not remain the shadow of a

> ROUMANIA. APPRAL TO THE POWERS.

perations in the Levant tending to war.

day, Stourdza denounced Russia's treatmen Roumania, and introduced a motion demand that the Government ask the guaranteein Powers to recognize the independence of Romania; solicit the admission of a Romania representative at the Conference; refuse t negotiate with Russia for the exchang negotiate with Russia for the exchange of territory; reject all stipulations between Russia and Turkey concluded without Roumania's participation, and recall the Roumanian army from the right bank of the Danube. This Stourdza is not Prince Stourdza, mentioned in last night's dispatches. The motion was withdrawn after a declaration by the Ministers that the army was not about by the Ministers that the army was not about to recross the Danube, and that peace would be concluded either directly with Turkey or at the Conference. The Senate then passed a vote of confidence in the Government, recommending it to defend the rights of Roumania in the Con-

PEDESTRIAMISM.

PITTEBURG. Pa., Feb. 26.—Miss Bertha Von Hillern began her second walk against time in this city at the old City-Hall this evening—100 miles in twenty-eight hours. She started at 7 o'clock, and completed her first ten miles in two hours and nine minutes. The best mile, the eighth, was made in twelve minutes and thirty-four seconds. The hall is filled with the best people of the city. BUCHAREST, Feb. 26.—The railway adminis-tration of Jassy has been ordered to suspend goods traffic, so that the passage of Russian troops shall not be impeded.

WASHINGTON.

The Silver Bill Considered in Cabinet Coun-

AUSTRIA.

TERRIVORIAL ACQUISITION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A Berlin dispatch says:

"It appears that the Austrian Cabinet are once more encouraged by their Berlin friends to aspire to the sequisition or Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania, and part of Macedonia, but there is little hope that Austria will know how to vindicate her position in the Southeast. Notwithstanding the menacing language held at Vienna, it is regarded as probable that an arrangement, which tends to make Turkey Slavonic, will be ultimately acceded to if the present infinences continue to prevail."

A BUSSIAN VIEW. All Signs Indicate that the Measure Will Be Vetoed.

Secretary Sherman, However, St. Physiassume, Feb. 26.—The Agence Russe positively denies that the peace conditions include the cession of a part of Bosnia to Servia. The Agence declines to believe that the Austrian vote of credit is directed against Russia, and in rather of opinion that it is required in view of the approximation of a portion of the Now Favors Executive Approval.

the eventual occupation of a portion of th Turkish territory by Austria. Remonetization Questates that the Austrian railways have receive reliminary orders to prepare for the convey nce of troops, and officers on furlough have He Would Have the Currency

en. Butler's Views on the

Very Liberally Mixed with VIENNA, Feb. 26.—It is reported that the Grand Duke Nicholas and the war party have arranged the peace terms in defiance of Prince Gortschakoff, whom they desire to replace by Greenbacks. Favorable Committee Report

on the Bonfield Lake-Front Rill. Butler's Candidate for the Boston Col-

lectorship Left in the Lurch. Argument of Horace White in Favor of the Pacific

Pro-Rate Bill. THE SILVER BILL.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—After the ven to Sherman, who took it to the Treasury, where he was met by Attorney-General Devens, and a long consultation was held. Secretary McCrary states to night that no decision has been reached, and that none will be reached to-day. It is known that in the Cabinet Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Schurz, and Postmaster-General Key supported an absolute and unconditional veto. Secretaries McCrary and Thompson favored the Silver bill, and urged that it be signed, or at least be allowed to become a law signed, or at least be allowed to become a law without signature. Secretary Evarts favored a veto, but took little interest in the discussion

Secretary Sherman, although he did not defi-nitely commit himself, was inclined to think that resistance would be useless; that the con-sistency of the President could be preserved by SIGNING THE BILL UNDER PROTEST. Sherman was less opposed to the Senate bill, with the Senate amendments, and urged members of the House to vote for the latter. He took the ground in the Cabinet that perhaps the bill is the best of the two evils, and that if it

wheat crop was largely attributable to the action of late frosts. Offerings of English wheat at Mark Lane and Provincial markets continue scanty. Neither has there been much inducement to farmers to thresh, as perated. Secretary Sherman stated that all sparation had been made to carry out the bill. is partly prepared. At least, the President had prices have suffered a decided relapse by reason of the less agitated state of political affairs. Foreign wheat has also reached our shores in greater quantity, owing to the action of America and Germany, whose united con-tribution to last Monday's arrivals amounted to

the basis of the veto message. It will probably be sent to Congress Thursday. Stanley Matthews, Foster, and Garfield pre dict a veto. The Director of the Mint expects of the Treasury would never have made the preparations, which include even large purchas of bullion, if the bill was not to become a law.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Members of the Cabinet are unusually reticent regarding the tenor of the discussion upon the Silver bill or as to the probable results. There is, however, ground for believing that the President will, in a day or two, address a massage to Congress in connection with the bill now awaiting his action. Whether this will be a veto message or not is yet altogether a matter of conjecture. There can be obtained no official authority for any declaration in the premises. It is no secret that the views of the Cabinet were not a unit on the subject of what action should be taken. There is a probability that the discussion will be renewed on Friday next, unless in the meantime a special meeting be called to determine the subject. It is remarked as certain that the bill will ofther be signed or vetoed, and that there is no probability whatever that it will become a law by the expiration of ten days.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—A large number of private dispatches have been sent from this city to the President asking him to sign the Silver bill, to quiet the agitation if nothing more.

THE OFFICES.

BEN BUTLER SNUBBED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The defeat of Simmons and the nomination of another as Collector of Boston has made a great stir among the adherents Simmons has been able to rally. In no other case has the President to rally. In no other case has the President been so beset to make a reappointment as in that of Simmons. No method known to the most skillful machine politicians has been neg-lected that could make influence for Simmons. It was a curious combination of nearly all the elements opposed to the President and a smail number of Republicans who claim to be re-formers. These latter based their indorsements mainly upon the fact that as an officer he dis-charged his duties efficiently.

mainly upon the fact that as an officer he discharged his duties efficiently.

IN BOSTON.

Boston Dispatch to The Pribuna.

Boston, Yeb. 26.—The nomination of A. W.
Beard for Collector is received here with lively satisfaction by the more enthusiastic supporters of the President, and with intense diagnation of the contest has been carried on at Washington, there has been up til to-light very little feeling exhibited, but anow the Civil-Service policy is being closely criticised. Politicians claim that Beard has been agreat a wire-puller as Simmons, and that the latter is fairly entitled to re-election for his efficiency; but the sudden conversion of Simmons to the Civil-Service policy is regarded with great suspiction, and his former open connection with Butleriam has.

The set-back he has received will destroy the grandest idols of his ambitin, and, if he intends to shine again, mer years. It is understand to the contrary by his friends, to the regret of the President. The Post will to-morrow publish an interview with the leading merchania, poarly all of whom are in favor of the changs from Simmons to Beard. Beard has always been a stanch Republican, and has served upon the State Central Committee for years. He is engaged in the wholesale clothing trade, and its warnly commended for his business assacily and prudence.

EXECUTIVE SENSION.

The Sensate considered in executive season the sounisation of ex-four. Farsons, of Alabauna, to be District-Attorney for Alabama, which was reported back adversely by the Committee on the Judiciary. The nomination was mainly opposed by Taumman, Davis, and McDonaid, Dension the sounisation was mainly opposed by Taumman, Davis, and McDonaid, Dension the sounisation with the Acity cotton of his sounction with the Acity cotton of his sounction with the Acity cotton.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

journment without any action on the

THE LAKE-PRONT.

Washingron, D. C., Feb. 28.—The SubCommittee of the House Committee on Public
Lands to-day reported favorably the bill relative to the Lake-Front which was advocated by Mayor Heath and CorporationCounsel Bonfield. The report will be
considered by the whole Committee Friday, and doubtless adopted. The report recites
the history of the case, and recommends the
passage of a bill confirming the title in the City
of Chicago, and the release of the Government's
technical title. The rights of all private persons are protected. The Sub-Committee held
that Birchard, the agent of the War Department,
in laying out the Fort Dearborn Reservation,
did not comply strictly with the statutes of
Illinois: accordingly the opinion of Judge
Drummond in the second report of Beasely
must be maintained; that the dedication made
was one at common law, and not statutory, and that therefore the naked titie is still in the United States,
while all the benedical interests are in the City
of Chicago. The Committee proposes to conwhile all the beneficial interests are in the City of Chicago. The Committee proposes to convey this naked title to the City of Chicago. The decision of Williams in the Valentine scrip matter has been generally discussed by the Sub-Committee, and universally condemned.

MARE'S NESTS. LONG-EXPLODED SENSATIONS.

Special Disputch to The Pribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Det

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Democrats think they have discovered a sensation which will rival the Belknap exposure. There are mysterious whispers in confidential circles, and the utmost sereay is imposed. The mystery originates in the Glover Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. It is claimed that the most positive evidence has been taken which will attract the attention of that this is a mare's nest. The whole story was published soon after the incoming of the pres-ent Administration. A Treasury investigation followed. Conant was vindicated, and the

The other branch of the ridier

TWO SPEECHES.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The time of the House was occupied by two set sp been laid aside to listen to buncombe. The speakers were Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Ben Butler. Chalmers' speech was made under the pretense of a personal explanation. It was in reality a political oration from a Southern orator of the old school. It was devoted to magnifying the Democratic party and denouncing the Republicans, but contained passages remarkable for their conservatism. Chalmers said the conviction of the Returning Board would not affect the President's title, and no one in the South would desire that it should. He added that Hayes had shown himself honorable, honest, and upright, and it should. He added that Hayes had shown himself honorable, honest, and upright, and the South wished him no harm. Chalmers advised the Governor of Louisians to pardon the Returning Board members so far convicted, declaring that their conviction was necessary to vindicate the truth of history. He maintained that the South would be true to Hayes. For himselt, Chalmers would do nothing to disturb the results of the Presidential count. The speech closed with a prayer for peace between the two sections, and, to comfort the stepublicans, he said he thought he saw a hopeful augury in the historical facts that Cromwell sleeps in Westminster Abbey beside the hereditary Kings of England, and that the white and the red roses are blended.

BUILER'S SPEECH BUTLER'S SPEECH

red roses are blended.

BUTLER'S SPEECH

was extensively advertised, and was attended with more pomp and flummery than a speech as professedly Democratic should have been. The Doorkeepers, for instance, were directed to receive no cards during the progress of the speech, —an order that is seidom given except at funerals or on state occasions. The speech itself was read from printed slips, and read in such a jumbling, inarticulate way that it was difficult to hear from the galleries. That difficulty was soon removed, however, by the appearance of a messenger peddling slips of it, after the arrival of which the galluries were soon emptied. Butler declared himself for the full restoration of the coinage to the place from which it should never have been silently thrust. He maintained that the sliver dollar was not dishonest, and is not of less value than gold. Indeed, he predicted that before another Congress could convene it would advance beyond gold. He insisted that Germany, by democetizing sliver while the United States had the option to pay in sliver, had no right to deprive this country of that option and compel it to pay in gold, and that Germany could not now complain if by the remonetization of sliver here the United States should avail itself of that option. He denied the report that the bonds are returning to this country in considerable quantities, but expressed

THE HOPE TRAT THEN MIGHT ENTURY and be exchangeable at lower rates for our own merchandise. He thought it would be better for this country if the debt was wholly owned here. He predicted that the remonetization of sliver would stop the contraction of property value, and thats debt would no longer go up while everything sless goes down. The speech of nine years ago, which then attracted as much attention as his present platform.

KANSAS PACIFIC VS. UNION

y six months the public Treasury paid out 5000 on account of the Union Pacific subbonds. The interest on these several pays, of which there would be fifty-nine in all, inted to about \$48,000,000. This was a clear tion, even supposing that the Union Pacompany should pay its Government induces in full at maturity. The whole road of Cneyenne never cost \$43,000,000, or any like that sum. Consequently, it was abfor the Union Pacific Company to plead reafer cost of that section of its road as a n for non-compliance with the law, when cost had been really borne by the Governation of the Union Pacific Hafiroad, and the ches named in the acts of 1862 and 1864, to perated as one continuous line, without any imination of any kind in favor of one or at another. What is it to operate a railas as continuous line? The Supreme Court turnished a definition in the Omaha Bridge (I Otto, 343), in which they held that, it the acts of 1862 and 1864, the Union Pacific Company must operate its bridge as a part a continuous line of road, without requireight to break bulk, and without charging upon one portion of the line than upon any portion. The Court said that, if the pany had acquired the right to charge tolls are bridge (upon which point no opinion was essed), it was by virtue of the Special resect of 1871, or any other year, suthorizing Union Pacific Company to charge higher west of Cheyenne than east of Cheyenne, effection its discriminating charges heyenne. The Union Pacific Company to that it had the right to make an intable discrimination against thems. But the law says: "There shall not be interested on a gainst thems. But the law says: "There shall not be

Cheyenne. The Union Pacific Company med that it had the right to make an quitable discrimination "in its charges at yenne, alleging that any other course would alt indirectly in discrimination against themes. But the law says: "There shall not be discrimination of any kind." They wish to e the law read with an amendment of their and the state of their or and it indirectly indiscrimination of any kind. "There is not any discrimination of any kind, undiscrimination results indirectly from a fail-to discriminate, in which case there shall so much discrimination as you please. They the western half of their road is more exsive to operate than the eastern half, and ce they ought to be allowed to discriminate. It which case there shall so much discrimination as you please. They the western half of their road is more exsive to operate than the eastern half, and ce they ought to be allowed to discriminate. It when you ask them if they merely want to ompensated for this alleged extra cost of oping, they say, No; they want to be allowed harge, for through freight and passengers ving at Cheyenne over the Kansas Pacific d, the proportion of their total earnings made on the division west of Cheyenne, ask to be allowed to make a similar extra yenne vis Denver. This is something so pletely different from their claim to be compated for extra cost of hauling, etc., west of young, that all their assertions about extra may as well be expunged from the record; after you have allowed them this amount, are still unsatisfied, and want more. How homore, there is no way to determine, because proportion of their total earnings which reap from their western division is a mere ter of bookkeeping. They can issue passes il travelers from Omaha to Cheyenne, and ge double rates from Cheyenne to Ogden. claimine, set up is not amenable to the of either law or mathematics. The state-that the west haif of their road is more ouble rates from Cheyenne to Ogden.

mithey set up is not amenable to the
either law or mathematics. The stateat the west half of their road is more
re to operate than the east half, should
lived with extreme caution. All their
d most of their road, and hauled from
lo miles eastward, so that the coal they
their shops and locomotives inside the
te limits of Omaha comes from Bitter
hundreds of miles west of Cheyenne;
he ties they lay down in Omaha
me of them) come from Evansten,
eastern border of Utah TerriNow, fuel and ties are a vastly
ant part of the operating expenses of a
d, and the presumption must be, that that
of the Union Facilic Road which is
antly supplied with these necessaries
echeaper to operate than a section which
ther fuel nor ties, but must be supplied
ding from a great distance. At all events,
g should be taken for granted on this
But the whole argument of the Union
Company requires us to read the law
"There shall be no discrimination of any
unless some part of our road is steeper us: "There shall be no discrimination of any nd, unless some part of our road is steeper an some other part." This is an interpolation. But, whether it be a hardship to the nion racific Company or not, to operate its ad in connection with its branches as one ntinuous line, without any discrimination of y kind, the hardship was paid for in full by e Government, and a receipt taken at the time e Union Pacific Company accepted the several nations of Congress under the several acts of imgress.

Congress.

Mr. White argued that the President of the United States should be charged with the execution of these laws, since the remedies afforded to private persons were not effectual. They had not been effectual to secure the operation of the Omaha bridge as a part of the continuous line of road, and they would not be in this case. He concluded as follows: "Looking at the subject in the broad light of the Pacific Railroad legislation; looking at the great trust there created, and at the vast sums distributed from the Public Treasury thereunder; looking at the rights of the public and the Government in these highways,—rights solemnly guaranteed and abundantly paid for; looking at the manficlency and inadequacy of the remedies afforded to private persons by suits for mandamus, and at the power of great corporations to harfass and worry individuals; looking at these things, and keeping in mind the fact that Congress reserved the power of legislation over these companies expressly to keep them in harness, I say this is manifestly a case calling for Executive action. I believe you will never hear the last of this grievance until you have Executive action."

ANDERSON'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—There is confidence felt by some members of the Cabinet that Gov. Nicholls will pardon Anderson. A contrary opinion is shared by most Democrats here. The subject of the possibility of reaching the case through the action of the Supreme Court has received, and is still receiving, close attention. Information from New Orleans is to the effect that those conducting the defense have, at every stage of the trial, and in subsequent proceedings, called attention to and reserved all points that could make the case one for the United States Courts. Thus far no method of interference by the United States Courts has been discovered until it can be carried up to the Supreme Court of the State, and has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The first step in the inquiry has brought out the fact that, under the Louisiana laws, there can be no interference by the courts after sentence and during the consideration of motions for a new trial, or any similar motion. While these are under consideration, the sentenced men must remain in jall. So under these laws it will be impossible to release Anderson, except by pardon from Gov. Nicholis, until the case has been carried up to the Supreme Court of the State. If the appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the prosecuting lawyers of Louisiana hold that the sentenced man must remain in jail until sinal decision is reached. Upon this point lawyers here are not yet fully clear, and it is possible that a decision may be given when reached that a writ of supersedess from the Supreme Court of the United States may discharge a prisoner from the State authorities. This seems to be the only chance for the United States authorities being able to help Gen. Anderson.

CONSIDERED IN CARDET.

The Western Associated Priss.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Produy's Cabinets session was one of great interest, as it was devoted to some extent to the discussion of the trials may in Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—There is con

THE CINCIPNATI FIGHT RENEWAD IN THE SERVICE.

Special Disputes to The Trauma.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The contest in the Senate over the nomination of Robert T. Smith to be Collector of Customs at Mobile,

nati. Senstor Spencer was Chairman of the Alsams delegation which was not admitted to
the Cincinnati Convention, and which was very
earnest for Conkiling. Wickersham, who has
just been appointed Postmaster at Mobile, was
Chairman of the Blaine delegation from Alabama, which was admitted to the Cincinnati
Convention, and which voted for Blaine until
there was no Blaine to vote for, and then for
Hayes. Wickersham favored the appointment of Smith as against the present incumbent, who is a friend of
Spencer. Mr. Blaine's hand may not
have openly been seen in this business, but the
friends of Wickersham and Smith represent
here that they have been in constant conference
with Blaine; that he has advised them, at every
stage of the proceedings, what steps were proper
to be taken; and hus generally managed their
campaign for them in the Senate. Senator
Conkiling, too, on his side, has resolutely stood
by Spencer, except in the case of the Mobile
Postmaster. When Wickersham was coufirmed,
Conkling was absent, as Spencer charged,
"gandering,"—that is, it was the day
when the Carpeuter painting of Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation
was received by the House, and Conkling, having charge of some lady guests, did not arrive
at the executive session until after Wickersham
had been confirmed. However, Spencer, notwithstanding his extreme anger at the time, is
represented to have excused Conkling for that
defection. At all events, it is understood, as to
the Collectorship, that Conkling championed
Spencer's cause, but the result was in favor of
the Wickersham faction, and is, therefore, a
substantial triumph of Blaine over Conkling,
and shows that he is never disposed to forget a
friend nor to forgive so enemy. As a matter of
political expediency, some of Blaine's friends
think he went too far.

PRESS COMMENT.

NTI-SILVER NEWSPAPERS URGING THE PRESI-DENT TO SIGN IT. Cincinnati Gazette. Telegrams were sent from this city yesterday to the President by bankers and merchants who were opposed to the whole silver agitation and to the silver standard, asking agitation and to the silver standard, asking him to sign the Silver bill. The reasons for this we stated in part yesterday, in giving our own views to the same end. The main one is that the chief promoters of the Silver bill are really for greenbacks to pay the bonds, and that, if the President shall veto this bill, they really for greenbacks to pay the bonds, and that, if the President shall veto this bill, they may get such a lift by the agitation as to carry through their real project to make our own notes without interest good pay for our interest-bearing notes, and to issue a new and unlimited lot of notes upon this pretext. Therefore they think that the making of this bill a law will head off a vistly worse scheme. Second, a veto would renew for an indefinite time the agitation of money schemes which is costing the country so dearly. They ask the President to sign this bill to give the country an interval of rest. Third, this bill will not practically pay either bonds or interest in a cheaper money than gold for a long time to come, and may not at any time. By the limit of the coinage, it will be a long time before more silver doilars can be coined than will circulate at par with gold, just as our half-dollars and quarters did before the greenback time, though they were 3 or 4 per cent less in value than gold, and though of limited legal-tender. Thus the gold standard will be maintained practically for an indefinite time.

We cannot tell how many silver dollars can be carried in the same way at par with gold in actual transactions. It may be that the coinage of two or three years would not affect it. And, meanwhile, silver may rise to 59 pence in London, which would lift the silver dollar to par with gold, and settle the whole question. Silver advanced last week to 54½ pence. In 1872 the average price for the year was about 60½. In 1876 it touched 40½, but the average price was 50½. It is not at all improbable that the price will rise again so that the old silver doilar will cost a gold dollar. In that case all the talk of repudiation would vanish. Besides, there is the possibility that if it should be found that silver dollars had opened a gap between silver and gold, the coining of silver would then be restricted.

should be found that silver dollars had opened a gap between silver and gold, the coloning of silver would then be restricted.

Such are the reasons which have moved some who opposed the Silver bill as a disturbance which had no possibility of good, and which had bad faith on its face, to ask the President to sign the bill. Such is our view. Added to these is the reason that a veto would be in vain, and would put a club in the hands of the President's enemies. As to other measures for fully bringing in the silver standard, such as free coinage and the issuing of silver certificates upon buillion deposited, they can be brought forward in another bill. The effect of the Silver bill, as it now stands, has been wildly exaggerated by the New York daily papers,—never very strong in money questions. The ruin which they talk of from this bill is moonshine. And it may not result in the payment to any bondholder of a single

daily papers,—never very strong in money questions. The ruin which they talk of from this bill is moonshine. And it may not result in the payment to any bondholder of a single dollar any cheaper than the dollar of gold.

The all-absorbing question throughout the nation to-day is the veto or the approval of the Silver bill by the President. The contest, which has been waged for ninety days with great bit-terness, has finally passed into the hands of the President for decision. The prevailing opinion in Washington and among the men ho are on the most intimate relations in Mr. Hayes appears to be that he will veto the bill. We trust they are misinformed, and that the President will approve the measure, and put an end to a most disastrous agitation. The only thing that can possibly be gained by the veto is the maintenance of personal consistency on the part of the President, showing that he will do last what he said he would do in the beginning.

Consistency is a jewel when based upon reason amd justice, but it becomes a wart when adhered to merely for consistency's sake. The Silver bill, as it has passed Congress, is a fair and reasonable compromise of the question involved in the Bland bill as it passed the House. The worst features of the Bland bill were stricken out, and if silver is to be remonetized at all it is not likely that a fairer measure will be passed. If the bill is vetoed it is more than likely toat free colnage and the profits of seigniorage to the silver-producer will be restored to any eew bill that may be passed. The President and his party will be held responsible in the West for an attempt- to defeat remonetization and will be held responsible in the East for a more damaging bill than the one now in his hands.

Then, again, we have no doubt that if the bill is vetoed the wildest inflation legislation which has ever been proposed in Congress will be introduced at once, and will go through with a whirl. The public mind in a condition to approve almost any measure which can be devised looking to

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Appropriations Committee is attempting to cripple the Consular service. Hewitt will support the State Department in opposition to a reduction. Secretary Evarts is using his influence to give some Consular officers diplomatic powers, as a means of increasing commercial relations.

BUCKNER'S BILL DEAD.

There was a long and important meeting of the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day. The result was the complete auniquation of Buckner's bill for the substitution of Treasury notes for legal-tenders. The Committee is now at sea, but members say a new bill will soon be agreed upon. Gen. Ewing's proposition that the Treasury Department shall reasure legal-tenders as fast as redeemed was rejected. He only had three votes for it. The Committee will probably be in session much of the time until a new scheme is agreed upon. One of the strongest arguments made against the bill was that it proposes the immediate destruction of the malional-banking system. Those who favor assailing this system do not wish to have the work so summarily done.

In the Civil-Service investigating Committee to-day the Democratic Doorkeever claimed immunity for violating the law in employing large numbers of men in excess of the number allowed by law, by stating timit it was necessary to have these men to protect public property

making power.

ONCE MORE.

There is said to be a secret movement on foot to contest Hayes' title by writ of ouster, influential parties in Washington and New York encouraging the proceeding. Tilden is supposed to be too ill to profit by the movement, and Hendricks is more likely to obtain the prize. Hendricks and other prominent Democrats, however, deny all knowledge of the matter.

BILL APPROVED.

The President has signed the act making an appropriation for the purchase of law libraries for the use of courts and United States officers in the Territories of Wyoming and Dakota.

ANTI-RESUMPTION.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day took up the House bill providing for the reneal of the Socie-Resumption act. An informal discussion was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the Republican caucus, and the Committee adjourned, to resume consideration of the bill on Friday next.

YIGE-PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

The election of Ferry as President pro tempore showed by what feeble tenure the Republicans hold power in the Senate. On the motion to substitute Thurman for Ferry the Senate was tied, and there was a deadlock. Then there was a motion to ballot, and Conkling arrived in time to vote it down—39 to 28. Ferry was then declared elected. Just as he was expressing his thanks, Coke entered the Chamber. Had Coke been there at the last vote there would have been another tie and no election. Hamlin, meantime, sat in his seat, not voting. David Davis' vote for Thurman occasioned surprise.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Secretary called the Senate to order to-day, owing to the absence of Vice-President Wheeler, and Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution that Thomas W. Ferry be chosen President pro tem.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment providing for a vote by ballot, which was rejected-yea

28; nays, 28. The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. Anthony, and Mr. Wallace moved to substitute the name of Mr. Thurman for that of M. Ferry. Rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 29.
Mr. Davis (Illinois) voted with the Democrats

in the affirmative.

The original resolution was then agreed to, and Mr. Ferry was escorted to the President's deek by Mr. Thurman. Before taking the chair he

deek by Mr. Thurman. Before taking the chair he said:

"Thanking you, Senators, for another proof of your confidence, and relying on your generous support. I will at once enter upon the duties to which you have chosen me."

Mr. Hill said that he was compelled to leave the city before the final vote was taken on the Sliver bill, and his purpose was to pair on the Senate amendments. He had stated that with certain amendments he would vote for the House bill, and he did not intend to say in advance that he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Beek presented resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature favoring the repeal or reduction of the tax on tobacco. Referred. Also, resolutions of that Legislature favoring the proparation for improvement of the navigable waters of Kentucky. Referred.

Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish the Senate such information and facts as may be in his possession in regard to the disease known as bog-cholera, and to diseases of animals generally, with such suggestions as he may deem pertinent. Agreed to.

Mr. Beck called up a resolution submitted by

bad been in its pockets, when the heel of the colored race had been on its neck and many Southers men had felt had death would be preferable to such persecution. Imparcial history would tell which side had kept faith ine best.

Refering again to the policy of President Hayes, he said that the gentleman had shown himself to be an honorable, upright, and honest man, and while he (Chalmers) did not think the President deserved any special credit for doing his constitutional daty (except that it tood in marked contrast to the action of his predecessor), he was unwilling to see any movement in the South that looked like an act of ingratitude toward the President, and if he (Chalmers) were Governor of Louisians he should not hesitate to pardon every ope of the members of the Returning Board as fast as they were convicted. Conviction might be necessary, but conviction was one thing and punishment another. While the South admitted that the President was stretching forth his hand with the olive branch in it, and while the South would stand by him as long as he stood by himself, with a very few exceptions the Republicans leaders were loudly denouncing him and his policy. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had stated that the procedulous of Anderson was but the beginning of war on the title of the President. He (Chalmers) said that that statement was but the opening note of a war on the President by the Republican party. That party wanted to compel him to abandon his policy under pretense that the Democratic party was about to question his title. The Republican leaders thundered into his ears that the case of Anderson and Wells was the case of Olive to the President of th

had intended to intimidate this, and not use their ocratic party.

Referring to the alleged Wormley bargain, he stated he did not know that there had been a bargain, but if there had he would not criticise very harshly the men who made it.

In conclusion, he referred to the fact that the red and white roses had been blended together, and hoped that the gray and blue would go down to posterity blended together in one common heritage.

red and white roses had been blended together, and hoped that the gray and blue would go down to posterity blended together in one common heritage.

At the close of Mr. Chalmers' speech, Mr. Hewitt (Ala.) endeavored to induce the House to proceed with the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican War, but the House preferred to give Mr. Butler an opportunity to make his speech on the financial question. The House therefore went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Eden in the chair), and Mr. Butler proceeded to make his speech.

Mr. Butler declared himself for the full restoration of silver to the coinage of the country, and that every debt of the United States now existing which could be paid by the silver dollar now proposed was by the very terms of the law under which the debt was contracted to be paid by silver dollars of the same weight and fineness. In regard to the point of dishonesty towards public or private creditors, he asked whether it was immoral, dishonest, or wrong to provide by law that the debtor shall pay back all he received with interest in discharge of a money debt. The same dollar which pays the poor man's debt should equally cancel the rich man's demand. Both should stand before the law alike, ands right and justice be done at the hands of Congress, in spite of Executive recommendation or Executive power, whether in the shape of a veto or otherwise.

Mr. Butler denied that \$60,000,000 of bonds, or anything like that amount, had been returned from Europe, but wished, for the financial and business prosperity of the country, it were true. He wished Europe would send back every bond of ours it holds, and the lower the price at which they sell here the better. If he could hear our 6 per cent bonds were coming back at 50 cents on the dollar, to be exchanged for our merchandise, our gold, or our silver, he should look upon it as the brightest and happinest financial fact the country it were true. He was neither wisdom nor statesmaship in locking our silver wisdom nor statesmashi

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Out of the 200 members of this House 250 are lawyers.

Mr. Butler (parenthetically)—I wish fifty were.

Mr. Calitendes—Now I ask you to don'your
gown and tell me whether, without confidence to
capital, you can restore prosperity to this country.

Mr. Butler—I should a great deal rather have a
better basis of prosperity to this country than the
confidence which has been so fully bestowed on
capitalists that the country is ruined.

Mr. Chittenden—Then, you think that the basis
of eternal missrable greenback is better?

Mr. Butler—Yes, out not quite eternal. I say
arain, and I want you to understand, that I look
upon greenbacks (based on the strength, the
power, and wealth of the country) as a great deal
better basis than any one avoduct of the country,
whether wheat, corn, gold, silver, or confidence.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE RAILOADS.

FIRST RAILBOAD IN ILLINOIS. James M. Bucklin, in a letter published in the

The first road projected and located by the Legislature of Illinois was the Illinois & Michigan Railroad, extending from the City of Chicago to the navigable waters of the Illinois River, which was designed by the Legislature as a substitute for the Illinois & Michigan Canal, in consequence of a deficiency of water on the summit level, and of the enormous coat of a through-cut to draw a sapply of water from Lake Michigan, which was reported by me as the result of my first axamination of the route in 1830, a season of extreme drought.

Thereupon the Legislature memorialized Congress to change the character of the improvement, without forfeiting the endowment of lands, to ald in the construction of a canal. Upon this being granted, the Legislature required the Canal Commissioners to examine into the practicability of constructing a railroad in lite of the canal.

Accordingly, in compliance with an order of the Canal Commissioners, I proceeded to Chicago in the spring of 1831, and, after completing the survey and location of the canal, selected the junction of the north and south forks of the Chicago River, then called Wolf's Point, as the point of departure for the Illinois & Michigan Railroad.

From this point a straight line thirteen miles in length was run to the rapids of the Desplaines River, called Laughton's Ford, the name of an Indian trades who lived there and made made use of the water-power to run a small mill. Crossing the Desplaines at the ford, the line was then continued down the right bank of the river to the Illinois River, below the mount of the Kankakee, forming

the water-power to run a small mill. Crossing the Desplaines at the ford, the line was then continued down the right bank of the river to the Illinois River, below the mouth of the Kankakee, forming a junction with the line of canal previously located. No heavy work was required on the whole route; the profiles exhibited almost a continuous light fill, with a maximum graduation of twenty feet to the mile, the minimum curvature 2,000 feet.

Before reporting to the Canal Commissioners on the subject of the Illinois & Michigan Railroad, I took all the maps, profiles, and computations to Baltimore, for the purpose of consulting a friend, whom I thought capable of giving good advice on a branch of engineering with which I was not familiar. This was Mr. Jonathan Knight, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohlo Railroad. I found him and Mr. B. Latrobe at Wasaington, having just completed the location of the Washington branch of that road. They examined, with some interest, the profiles of a road 110 miles long, with a maximum grade of twenty feet per mile, almost coincident with the surface,—the long, straight lines and large curvatures, especially when contrasted with the profile of the Washington branch its fifty-feet grades, and fifty-feet cuts and fills, containing ten times the quantities required for the graduation of the whole route of the Illinois & Michigan Railroad, which was yet quite equal to the branch in querative power and business capacity, although nearly three times as long.

Mr. Knight advised "the construction of ten

quite equal to the branch in operative power and business capacity, although nearly three times as long.

Mr. Knight advised "the construction of ten miles of double tracks at each terminus; that the bridges and culverts should be double tracks; to bullast the road well: to make the curves as large as possible; and to recommend the use of T rail, eighty pounds to the yard in weight."

But notwithstanding that, in my reports to the Canal Commissioners. I demonstrated, as I supposed, that to construct a canal and make it a reliable work, would cost over \$100,000 per mile, and that the cost of a railroad would not exceed \$25,000 per mile,—that it ecosituetion would require but a short time comparatively; that it would greatly facilitate the construction and diminish the cost of the canal; and that the land-grant, if reserved, would, in all probability, ultimately pay for both the railroad and the canal,—nothing could be urged by the friends of the measure of sufficient force to overcome the popular prejudice then existing in favor of transportation by water. If that had been possible, the lilinois & Michigan Railroad would have been in full operation before work was fairly commoneed on the canal, and continued down the valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to Alton (the object of those who advocated a railroad), with the view of making it one of the most powerful, most efficient, and economical freight lines in the United States,—the grades not to exceed twenty feet per mile.

If this preject had been consummated, Chicago long since would have been, in effect, almost as near the Guif of Mexico as St. Louis now is.

THE WIGGINS FERRY COMPANY

BEATEN.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President, and Judge Beckwith, General Solicitor of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, were as happy yesterday as two men could possibly be. They wore a self-satisfied expression, and their joyful demeanor betokened some unusually satisfactory occurrence. tokened some unusually satisfactory occurrence. And they had good cause for feeling so. During the afternoon they received information of a decision in their favor by the Court of Appeals in the long-pending Wiggins Ferry case. Had the Court decided against the Company, it would have been out of pocket several hundred thousand dollars, which it will save now, for the Court decides every point in favor of the Alton Read. The Wiggins Ferry Company claimed that it had a contract with the Chicago & Alton for transferring its business from Venice to St. Louis, across the Mississippi, but that the railroad Company was taking its business across the bridge, thus breaking the contract. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company claimed that there was no bridge when the contract was made, and at that time the shippers did not care in which way their goods were transferred. But since the completion of the bridge the shippers directed their goods this way, and the Company had to transfer them according to consignment. In the lower courts the decree was against the railroad, and the decision is on an appeal. The Court decides, first, cause went to referee on erroneous instructions; second, referee did not proceed on correct legal theory; third, Court erred in refusing to review the evidence on exceptions; fourth, contracts cannot have the scope asked for by Wiggin's Ferry Company; fifth, the Chicago & Alton Railroad is an Illinois corporation, with charter to St. Louis, and could not bind itself not to exercise its powers at Venice, Ill.; sixth, Wiggin's Ferry Company; fifth, the Chicago & Alton Railroad is an Illinois corporation, with charter to St. Louis, and could not bind itself not to exercise its powers at Venice, Ill.; sixth, Wiggin's Ferry Company; fifth, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company had the right to avail itself of it, and certainly so when shippers so directed, which the evidence shows they did.

The ChicAgo & ALTON EXTENSION.

the right to avail itself of it, and certainly so many the property of the control of the property of the prop

when the line is finished to Chattanooga.

DISRUPTION.
Spheial Dispote to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—A meeting of the Southwestern Rate-Association was held at the Lindell Hotel this afternoon. The following is a complete list of the gentlemen who were present: Hugh Riddle, President, and John T. Sanford, Traffic Manager of the Chicaco, Rock Island & Pacific; C. W. Smith, General Frught Agent of the Chicaco, Barlington & Quincy; J. C. McMullen, General Superintendent, and James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton; George H. Nettleton and George Old, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton; George H. Nettleton and George Old, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffa; Col. I. McKissock and Al Bird, of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; R. S. Stevens and H. H. Courtright, of the Hannibal & St. Joseph; A. A. Talmadge and J. Hill, of the Missouri Pacific; J. Crampton, General Western Agent of the Association; S. Midgely, Secretary of the Association. The meeting was very harmonious, no discussion of any consequence taking place. It was decided to maintain the present freight rates until March 15, the date selected for the withdrawal of the St. Louis roads,—the Missouri Pacific and St. Lous, Kansas City & Northern. It is understood that no proposition was made to the St. Louis roads to induce them to remain in the Association, but, on the other hand, it was tacitly agreed that no objection would be made to their proposition to withdraw. This virtually disorganizes the Association permanently, and it was decided, just prior to adjournment, to meet in Chicago on March 21, to settle accounts.

H. H. Courtright has been appointed agent at Kansas City for the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Roads.

· FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 26.—F. A. Huydekoper, President, and Robert Forsythe, General Freight Agent, of the Chicago & Eastern Hilmois, to-day held a conference with Maj. John E. Simpson, General Manager, and H. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent, of the Vancalla, and arrangements were completed to run a freight line on and after Monday next to Chicago via Terre Haute over the roads above referred to. ITEMS.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He says there have been no steps taken yet by the trunk-line Presidents to stop the present war on East-bound freight, but he thinks that a meeting will be held next weak. Mr. Ledyard thinks the scheme for pooling East-bound freights is not feasible, owing to the large number of roads leading East from various Western points, the conflicting interests of which could never be harmonized. In his opinion, the proper way to stop the war would

of which could never be harmonized. In his opinion, the proper way to stop the war would be to pool the outstanding contracts under the direction of the Pool Commissioners, and then establish a new tariff with fair and equitable rates. If the trunk-line Presidents really desire neace they would have it in their power to compel the various roads to maintain the rates by withdrawing their patronage from such roads as violated the tariff.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager; J. C. Gault, Assistant General Manager; W. S. Swan, General Freight Agent; and A. V. H. Carpenter, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, were in the city yesterday to attend the regular St. Paul pool meeting, which was held at the Northwestern Railroad Company's office. Nothing but regular routine business was transacted. This is Mr. Gault's first visit to this city since his recovery from his late severe illness. Mr. Carpenter had also not been in the city for six weeks, owing to sickness in his family.

KATE CLAXTON.

She Proposes to Make Another Escape— This Time from Her Fecuniary Liabilities— The Meagre Plunder which She Surren-ders to Her Creditors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Kate Clarkon has peti-

New York, Feb. 28.—Kate Clarton has petitioned to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt. Her assets are given as personal wardrobe and ornaments \$300; theatrical wardrobe and scenery \$550, a total of \$850. Her liabilities foot up \$54,998, among the creditors being A. M. Palmer for \$1,600 and Margaret Palmer for \$5,000. Of the total, Mrs. Lyon is directly responsible for only \$6,100, the balance being the result of indorsements on notes made by her husband, who went through bankruptcy a year ago. The assets consist of one set of scenery and three court, costumes for the "Two Orohans," five theatrical wigs, five costumes for prison dresses, and dresses for the characters of Louise in the "Two Orphans," Constance in "Conscience," and Gebertin "Frou-Frou." About four years ago Mrs. Lyon (Kate Clarton) purchased a large amount of real estate, consisting of thirty or forty city lots on One-Hundred-and-Fifty-sixth street. The property was purchased subject to first and second mortrages, amounting to \$30,000, held by the Manhattan Life, Mutual Life, and the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Subsequently Mrs. Lyon borrowed \$10,000 of Mr. Diossy, of this city, to secure payment of which she gave a third mortgage. This money became due last summer, and, not being paid, the claim was placed in the hands of a lawyer. No settlement being effected, Mrs. Lyon was axamined Thursday last regarding her ability to pay. She testified that she was an actress engaged in the theatrical business, and about to organize a company called "The Kate Clarton Combination" for an extended tour through the West, for her brother, Spencer H. Cone. All contracts were Dr. Chase's life had not been an eventful case in any respect, and yet his no billity and usefulness had made him hardly less important to the Church than one of its Bishops. His influence and commanding position were subjects worthy of investigation. He was a man of deep thought and enlitted mind. The great feature of his life was his churchliness. The Church and, its interests were inwrought in his very being. The mystical body of Christ presented to him the grandest problem of study on which the human mind could dwell. When he choes to present his views through the preas, he elicited unusual stention, and few Presbyters would have attracted more public attention than he, if he had chosen to write more. Dr. Chase had an intuitive insight into the motives and springs of action in men. The discose was the object of his care. He was even more closely identified with her than say Bishop, for he had survived two Bishops, and they uniformly relied upon him for counsel and assistance. He had been the active instrument in two or three instances of setting the most difficult questions of discipline, and on his action and advice the entire Church had since placed its seal of approval. The sceaker the sketched the experience of the decreased in conclusion of the services of Holy Communion, Dr. Corbin announced the absence of the sishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to preside, he being the old the Bishop, and called upon the Ret. I. N. Benedict to have

A predent investment for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may neve you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

THE COU

Continuation of the Ga Old Plea of the City ance of Inter

Field, Leiter & Co. F

New Suits, Divorce

result in furnishing any very even interesting testimony. be bookkeeper in the Comptro

ant's counsel was that, as the

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teen pages of Journal A, and the pages of Journal A, and the Ledger A, containing entries in the page and actually written to the page and the page

were not actually written 1572 so that they were ridence against Gage. On burrett and Comptroller Fa mained. Judge Rogers, he the books introduced by a ment eridence, but that the whether they would act as an e

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Gare took possession of the ras \$458,463.86. Thomas Brenan, formerly

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paper men were present when ed possession. About an hou figuring up the balance, and the occurred about 11 o'clock on the life. Less than \$10,000 of the currency. The remainder were not paid,—one, in Bank of Chicago, for \$15,000. check for a large amount—more on the Manufacturers' National than the life of the larger's bank. The check all presented to the banks by remained for a week or so in twas also a check for \$115,000 or it was also a check for \$115,000

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FINANCIAL.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Special Dispatch to The Pribund.
THERE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 26.—The store of Messrs. Riddle & Hunsicker, dealers in jewelry, millinery goods, and ladies' and children' variety wear, was closed up to-day by Constable Flaid to satisfy attachments issued in favor of New York and Cincinnati firms. The liabilities New York and Cincinnati firms. The liabilities are unknown, but are estimated at about \$16,000, mostly to New York and Eastern houses. The assets are about \$8,000. The case is complicated by the action of the partner, Samuel Hunsicker, who entered the firm last fall. He fied from the city last Friday night, carrying with him watches, jewelry, and such goods, supposed to be worth about \$4,000. It is believed he went to Texas as household goods were shipped there by him last week. A jeweler from Cincinnati, named Erdhouse, claims that the store and stock was sold to him yesterday, and he was to-day as gazed in involcing the goods when they were seized. The firm were widely known, and the mixed-up state of the failure causes much comment here.

MEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Among the nominal as sets of Fouse, Hershberger & Co., mercantill agents, are \$15,738 claims against branch agencies, which are offset by claims against assignors for a failure to carry out their contracts. Fouse and Hershberger are still in Ludlow Street Jail, and there are seven orders of arrest out for Haring, the other partner, who has left the State. As the assets here are so small, some of the local creditors contemplate taking proceedings to discover what assets are available in other cities which are not covered by assignment under the State law here.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26.—Aleus Scherek, & Auter, prominent cotton factors, have issued a private circular to their creditors, announcing their suspension. They are preparing a statement of their affairs.

MANCHESTER, N. H. MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 26.—In quence of a continued run on the American Savings Bank, the Directors have enforced the thirty-day rule. The bank-statement shows ab-solute solvency.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Special Departs to The Tribuna.

MILWAURER: Feb. 126.—Hiner & White, of
Fond du Lac, were to-day adjudged bankrupts
on a voluntary petition. Liabilities \$61,000.

CINCINNATE O. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26.—Taylor, Leille & Co., a large Fourth street notion house, made

n assignment yesterday. EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

reliminary Proceedings in the Convention of the New Diocese of Quincy-Memeral Sermon upon the Life and Character of the Late Rev. Dr. Samuel Chase-A Large

the Late Rev. Dr. Samuel Chase—A Large Number of Candidates for Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna, QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 28.—The second Convention of the Diocese of Quincy for the election of a Bishop assembled in this city to-day. At o'clock this morning the usual assembling for prayer occurred. It was then learned that Bishop McLaren would not be present, on account of suffering from a recent accident. In consequence, the Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, of St. Mary's School, at Knowylle, officiated as cale-brant.

The Rev. T. N. Repudiet, of Generol Selling. ed the sermon of the day. The subject was in memoriam of the late Rev. Samuel Chase D. D. The speaker referred to the presence of

short time to consider, and the court until 2 p. m.

The whole of the afternoon Mr. George C. Campbell in his for the defendants. He claims notified the Common Council get interest on the city that they had allowed him t when collected had accepted it of the interest-bearing loans iried to get out of their liabilit trying to plead the baby as though the first agreement was city, by accepting the interescipe's acts, and was estopped; was under no obligation to predecessors had not done the deceased Doctor at the Convention of December last. He spoke of the solemnity of the sermon Dr. Chase then delivered. He said the feebleness of Dr. Chase on that occasion redered the strength of the effort he then make almost a miracle. He actually spoke, as svents now prove, from the very confines of the unknown world, and that may in some sense relain the monderful entitle of that discourse predecessors had not done Common Council allowed his money at interest, they could one observance of common prusad term only began Jan. 11, 18 his bond. There was nothing or what hallone was adventiged.

what balance was due then, from the first term. The bool troller's office only purporte amounts chargeable against hillable for, and not the amount hands, unless there was an There was no law to make him secount should be stated. It shown that the bond on the 27t 1871, was not filled up, but was the City Clerk, with the name men signed at the bottom, because of Mr. Campbell's argumed journed until this morning at close of Mr. Campbell's argumed journed until this morning at close of Mr. Campbell's argumed journed until this morning at close of Mr. Campbell's argumed journed until this morning at the because of the livery stable process of the liv

Ber, same cause.

WITED STATES OF CONTROL OF

An involuntary petition was a missing readitors: Lee, Twee dam for \$8,404.67; Charlet, Builer & Pitkins, \$7,000,000; Reujamis the history, \$50. They charge the history, \$50. They charge in his store, No. 319 Majo acts

to pay him the She did not expect, how-he proceeds of her star-week and traveling ex-nture she was going into

ANCIAL.

HAUTE, IND.

nd., Feb. 26.-The

achments issued in favor of cinnati firms. The liabilities in are estimated at about to New York and Eastern is are about \$8,000. The case the action of the partner, ker, who entered the He fied from the city carrying with him watches, goods, supposed to be worth is believed he went to Texas, a were shipped there by him cler from Cincinnati, named that the store and stock was terday, and he was to-day enthe goods when they were widely known, and the the failure causes much com-

SW YORK.

28.—Among the nominal as ranberger & Co., mercantilly a claims against branch ages set by claims against assignors ry out their contracts. Fouse are still in Ludlow Street Jail, wan orders of arrest out for r partner, who has left the sets here are so small, some of contemplate taking proceed what assets are available in h are not covered by assignate law here.

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N. H., Feb. 26.—In conse-tsued run on the Ameskeag Directors have enforced the The bank-statement shows ab-

DU LAC, WIS.
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Feb. 126.—Hiner & White, of
the to-day adjudged bankrupts
cition. Liabilities \$40,000.

sefulness had made him oriant to the Church than one His influence and commanding subjects worthy of investigation of deep thought and cultured cat feature of his life was his The Church and, its interestat in his very being. The mystical presented to him the grandest discussible to him the grandest discussible the human mind.

t is his very being. The mystical presented to him the grandest dy on which the human mind When he chose to present his the press, he elicited unusual atom Presbyters would have attablic attention than he, if he had its more. Dr. Chase had an action in men. The cobject of his care. He was teely identified with ber than any had survived two Bishops, and relied upon him for counsel and a had been the active instrument the instances of settling the most ions of discipline, and on his vice the entire Church had since of approval. The speaker then apprisence of the deceased in conthe educational institution with the had so carnestly cast his lot, a tribute to his evergy and devofeducation and the Church. At of the services of Holy Comorbin announced the absence of and called upon the Rev. T. N. eside, he being the oldest Presby. The organization having been a Convention adjourned until the occasion of the first Convention of Dr. Harris, of Chicago, apposen a foregone conclusion, and hument was felf at his declination, avention to-day, there was more for manifested to canvass the purious candidates whose names seented. Accordingly, a private was held at 2 o'clock, when it appears to probably the greatest favorouvention met again, at 3:30, the of names of candidates was compared to the candidates was compared to the first convention met again, at 3:30, the of names of candidates was compared to the candidates was compared to the first convention met again, at 3:30, the of names of candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to candidates was compared to candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared to candidates was compared to the first candidates was compared t

ORLEANS.

Field, Leiter & Co. Fight the Tax on Their Personal Property.

THE COURTS.

and Plea of the City's Accept-

ance of Interest.

ion of the Gage Case--The

New Suits, Divorces, Bankruptcies, Confessions, Judg-ments, Etc.

resterday's grind in the Gage case did not all in turnishing any very sensational or interesting testimony. Mr. Bridgman, to be be be be be because it is a sense of the stand in the morning, and his crossed the stand in the morning, and his crossed the stand in the morning. the stand in the morning, and his cross-hation was continued. It was chiefly con-to showing how the journals and ledgers made up, and the object of the defend-counsel was that, as the city had claimed the books were conclusive to prove that were made up six months after the date of sere made up six months after the date of stres,—or in particular that the first nine-ages of Journal A, and some 400 pages of st A, containing entries in November, 1871, not actually written up until May,—so that they were of no value in against Gage. On this point Frank than Comptroller Farwell were also med. Judge Rogers, however, held that a books introduced by the city were comterthey would act as an estoppel would be a hereafter.

gman was then recalled again and slied that the balance Dec. 1, 1871, when a took possession of the Treasurer's office 1458,463.86.

nomas Brenan, formerly in the City Col-tor's office, was next called. In December, 33, he went with Mr. O'Hara, and heard him the went with Mr. O'Hara, and heard him to a demand on the 16th of December the charge of the City Treasies office, and of the books and ers. Mr. Olcott, the cashier, was in the and add he was ready to turn over the and books. The books showed there was the city then \$965,780.91 in cash, and Gage rumed over in money \$455,077.23, leaving det of \$507,703.68. Olcott's attention was all to the fact, and he said that was all there to be turned over. There was only a little, and he remainder was in checks on variants. When they found out the exact uni received, new books were opened. Mr. are was debited with the amount received Gare charged with the halance. No reserves the time. The conversation ocatin Gage's office. A part of the deficit, in \$50,000, was afterward paid up, but as far lines hew, that was all.

course in Gage's office. A part of the deficit, about \$31,000, was afterward paid up, but as far a vitnes knew, that was all.

On cross-examination witness stated that, beside Olcott, Mr. Hilton and several fewer-page men were present when Olcott surrendered passession. About an hour was occupied in tentre up to be balance, and the actual delivery occurred about 11 o'clock on the morning of the lith. Less than \$10,000 of the amount was in carract. The remainder was in checks of some are or seven banks. Some of the checks in the new not paid.—one, in particular, on the land of Chicago, for \$15,000. There was also a check for a large amount—more than \$15,000—at the Manufacturers' National Bank, which was not paid. Also a check for \$2,500 on latter's bank. The checks were nearly all presented to the banks by Mr. Olcott, who mained for a week or so in the office. There was so a check for \$115,000 on the Second National Bank. All the checks were only taken to collection, and if they were paid, Gage was be tredited with the amount.

M. Smith then amounced that the city was may to rest its evidence, but counsel desired a continue to consider, and the Judge adjourned eart until 2 p. m.

The whole of the afternoon was occupied by Mr. George C. Campbell in his opening speech are the defendants. He claimed that Gage had sified the Common Council that he could at the had allowed him to accept it, and at they had allowed him to accept it, and AL CONVENTION. occedings in the Conventions of Quincy—Memorate Life and Characte Dr. Samuel Chose—A Landidates for Ecclesiast

ch. 20.—The second Convention of Quincy for the election of a ed in this city to-day. At 9 raing the usual assembling for It was then learned that would not be present, on acong from a recent accident. In

common Council allowed him to invest the sery at interest, they could only hold him to a soservance of common prudence. His secal term only began Jan. II, 1872, when he filed is bond. There was nothing on record to show that hance was due then,—what he owed in the first term. The books in the Comparisor's office only purported to show the manust chargeable agrainst him, what he was lable for, and not the amount actually in his hash, unless there was an account stated. Here was no law to make him liable unless an account should be stated. It would also be about that the bond on the 27th of November. Mr., was not filled up, but was deposited with the City Clerk, with the names of the bondsam signed at the bottom, but with all the case in the body of the bond unfilled. At the dose of Mr. Campbell's argument the case was aljourned until this morning at 10 s. m.

In the mention of the case of Oliver' Davendry Porter D. and Alonzo Roberts, M. F. lale, and others in Sunday's Transung, an error as made in saying that the bill was for a Resiver of the livery-stable property of Hale, bloets & Co., at No. 372 West Madison street. he bill was filed to have a Receiver appointed wollect the rents on the S. ½ of Lots 29 and a, and Lots 29 and 30, Block 2, of Canal Trustus Subdivision of the W. ½ and the W. ½ of and the W. 5 of the same of the livery-stable property of Hale, when the same and a stable, and rented and out. They afterward assigned a lines to M. F. Hale, and by mesne conveyages it was transferred to C. M. Perkins. The air has abandoned the lease and stopped discing the rents because they are not sufficient to pay the ground lease. It is charged now at Hale is insolvent, that a judgment against the only way to get anything out of the morth is by the appointment of a Receiver.

DIVORCES.

Electory is by the appointment of a Receiver. Divorce same the wile of Augustine Parise elicit a long the was discharged immediately. Soon the befined a bill for divorce yesterday rainst her husband, Daniel Forbes, charging with a

BANKEUPTCY MATTERS.

Involuntary petition was filed yesterday Rocert Johnston, of Peoria, by the folgetelitors: Lee, Tweedy & Co., on a far \$3.40.67; Charles Scott & Co., is Butier & Pitkins, \$798.65; the Peoria \$208.00; Benjamin Todd, \$200; and \$50. They charge that Johnston on at consigned his stock of dry goods a, No. 319 Main street, to one Charles

Raymond, with intent to hinder, delay, and de-fraud his creditors, and that on the 7th inst. he allowed his property to be taken on legal process in favor of Bates, Read & Co., of New York. Johnston appeared, waived service of process, and was adjudicated bankrupt, and Benjamin Todd was appointed Provisional As-signee.

process, and was adjudicated bankrupt, and Benjamin Todd was appointed Provisional Assignee.

Henry Widner, of Yates City, Knox County, chose to go in of his volition, instead of waiting for his creditors to act. His secured debts are \$12,250, and the unsecured \$8,170. The assets comprise an equity of redemption worth \$1,000 in some land; cash, \$200; horses, cows, etc., \$260; wagons and farming implements, \$270; and other personal property, \$300. The case was referred to Register Johnson.

A first and final dividend of 35 per cent was yesterday declared in the estate of Sanford B. Parkhurst, the crockery dealer.

The first and final dividend meeting of Bangs, Brothers is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

Register Hibbard will leave for the East this evening to be absent until next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIFF.

Field, Leiter & Co. vesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against Mark Kimball to restrain the collection of the 20 per cent addition to their tax. Their property was assessed at \$500,000, which they claim was a fair valuation at the average rate. Their whole tax is \$39,-827.78, of which they claim was a fair valuation at the average rate. Their whole tax is \$39,-827.78, of which they claim \$6,637.96 is fillegal, and ask that the collection of that part may be enjoined.

Laura B. Junius, Edward and Charlie B. Simons, and Almira S. Winkelman filed a bill against the Chicago & Pacific Rafiroad Company, Thomas S. and Mary C. Dobbins, S. D. Kimbark, and others, to set aside the conveyance of Blocks 14, 15, and 16 of E. Simons' Subdivision of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 35, 40, 13, which was transferred to the Company in payment of 800 shares of stock. The allegations are in all respects the same as those made in the bill of Stephen Gale, filed Saturday in the Circuit Court.

Stochen Gale, filed Saturday in the Circuit Court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Hinsdale-Dovle Granite Company began a suit for \$2,000 against Angela Diversey.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Jane Kelly, letters were granted to Horace E. Stump, under bond for \$4,000.

In the estate of Joseph Sokup, letters were issued to Anna Sokup, under bond for \$14,000.

In the estate of Gustavus Brandenburg, letters were issued to Angusta Brandenburg, under bond for \$7,400.

In the estate of Carl Julius Kister, letters were granted to Rosalie Kister, under bond for \$20,000.

THE CALL.

THE CALL.
BLODGETT—The bankruptcy calenda

JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptcy calendar.
No. 10. In re 8. T. White, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—179 to 183, 185, 180, 188, 189, and
191 to 201, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE MOORE—22, 23, 24. No. 13, Clement vs.
Hilliard, on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 232, City vs.
Gage, on trial.
JUDGE BOOTH—126 to 140, inclusive. No case
on trial.

Gage, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—126 to 140, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 522, National Gold Bank vs. Manufacturers' National Bank, and calendar Nos. 234 to 248, inclusive, except 256, 239, 242, and 248. No. 233, Hardin vs. Kirk.

JUDGE FARWELL—671, Bullock vs. Runyan.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—The Walker cases. No. 261, Greenburg vs. Patterson, on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Milton Jerome vs. David W. Van Cott, \$291.30.—William B. B. Bradford vs. Abraham Oppenstein, \$1.164.90.

JUDGE GARY—Jacob Banburg et al. vs. G. D. Brooks and William B. Mead, \$281.48.—John Laughlin vs. Peter L. Brown; vedict, \$20.

Circuit Court—Confessions—A. L. Amberg vs. Dewitt C. Leach, \$126.80.

JUDGE BOOTH—John Wickman vs. H. H. Sweetzer and Carl Newman; verdict, \$60.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Need of Bi-Metalism-Rights of Debtors. In an article in the Bankers' Magazins, Mr. George M. Weston says: "The proposition, which is true, that under the double standard the cheaper metal drives out the dearer, changed into a proposition which is not true, by the verbal thimble-rigging of saying that in that case the bad money drives out the good. The invincible advantage of the double standard may to rest its evidence, but counsel desired a nor time to consider, and the Judge adjourned cut will 3 p. m.

The whole of the afternoon was occupied by it. George C. Campbell in his opening speech are defendants. He claimed that Gage had attended the Common Council that he could state the Common Council that he could state had allowed him to accept it, and was collected had accepted it, but. when some the interest-bearing loans proved bad they the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the first agreement was invalid, yet the capt in the c is that it keeps the best metal in circulation, bedient, to give it to the creditor. Beyond question, that was a sufficient answer. It rests upon the impregnable principle of the Code Napoleon that every evenly-balanced case shall be resolved in favor of the debtor. But it is by no means so strong an answer as is warranted by the facts of experience since 1829. So far, divergences in the relative market relations of the metals have arisen invariably from a rise in one of them. That is true of the divergence since 1872-73. Silver will purchase more labor, more real-estate, and more of the general average of commodities, in every country on the face of the globe, than it would five years ago. To-day it is gold which is the bad money. It is bad in every sense and aspect in which money can possibly be bad. It depresses prices, cripples industry, aggravates the burden of debts, and unjustly enriches one set of men at the general expense of the community. The watchword of the advocates of the gold standard is 'better money,' by which they mean more valuable money. But it is plain that money can only rise in value as other things fall in price, and that the money which is 'better' for those who have to pay it as debtors. Alexander Hamilton was not in search of 'better money' in the gold-standard sense of that phrase when he framed the Coinage act of 1792. His object was, so far as he could fairly reach it, an abundant money, the language of his report on the Mint being—
"'To annul the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of circuiating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation."

"That the actual concurrent circulation of the two metals is an essentially important feature of the double standard, is a fancy peculiar tion, that was a sufficient answ

etits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation."

"That the actual concurrent circulation of the two metals is an essentially important feature of the double standard, is a fancy peculiar to M. Ceruuschi, and has never received the slightest countenance from the supporters of the double standard, either in France or in the United States, in any period of their history. When the French circulation was substantially an exclusive silver one, as it was before the California discoveries, nobody in France proposed on that account, or on any other account, to abrogate the double standard. And, although since gold has become predominant in the French circulation, the abrogation of the double standard has been advocated, the reasons given have been of an altogether different character. The principal reason given, and doubless the only real one, has been the apprehension that the increased production of the metals threatened s fall in the value of money, and a rise in wages and property, unless one of the metals was demonetized. In this country gold cutriery disappeared between 1821 and 1834, and silver largely disappeared between 1820 and 1862, but during the first of those periods the abandonment of the double standard was only feebly proposed, and during the second period it was not proposed at all. When the single standard was adopted in 1873-74 both of the metals were out of circulation. These illustrations from our own history and from that of France prove decisively that it is a modern notion altogether that the advantages of the double standard are lost by the temporary preponderance, of one of the metals in the active circulation of the two metals, or the circulation of that one of the two which best preserves the stability of prices at the time. And, furthermore, even when only one metal is neature circulation of the two metals, or the circulation of that one of the two metals, or the circulation of the two metals is a corner on one of the metals when both are legally available. And while the alternatio

son and said: "Fulkerson, you wrote that."
Fulkerson replied: "I wish to God I could write so splendid an address." Stevens is a fulliblooded negro, and is about 30 years of ago. He was born a slave, but has graduated at two colleges—one a colored institution of Richmond, and the other of Fhiladelphia.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Present Gay Season-Hotel Hops-A
Japanese Junket - Musical Gatherings Philadelphia's Assurance-The SkeletonCloset Keeper - Congressional Temperance-Naughty Night Seasons-Questionable Resorts-A Congressional Gambler
Arrested-Walking Celebrities-Illinois at
Washington.

Arrested—Walking Celebrities—Illinois at Washington.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—If it be true that every fine day in February is borrowed from April, we shall have a cold, backward spring, for the weather during the month now drawing to a close has been delightful. Bright sunshine overhead and good walking under foot have enabled every woman who could buy, borrow, or beg good clothes to array herself and go the grand rounds of the receptions. She has also left her handsomely-engraved card in the hall, and if she has not received invitations to the "card-receptions" on subsequent evenings, the "card-receptions" on subsequent evenings, it has probably been the result of an oversight. it has probably been the result of an oversight. Meanwhile, she has improved each shining hour by attacks on the lunch-tables which form a part of the morning "at home" programme, and conglomerated chicken-salad, ice-cream, pickled oysters, and bened-turkey with industrious voracity. One more week of this, and VANSTY PAIR WILL BE ENDED, for the matin bells of Lent will summon the Catholics and Episcopalians to their devotions, which must be followed by a flah diet. Great attempts will be made to have this farewell week gay and festive. The President will re-

week gay and festive. The President will re-ceive all who may call at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday evening between 8 and 10 o'clock; on Monday there will be the charity ball; Secretary Sherman has issued invitations for a re-ception on Tuesday evening, and Secretary Evarts for Thursday evening; and there will be several other entertainments, of high and low degree. Last week,

THE HOTEL ENTERTAINMENTS gave ample opportunity for the chroniclers of society movements to exercise their pen-fingers, and to delight some of those present by recording their names in connection with those of a few fashionable hangers-on. The real story of a Washington hotel during a season would be a comance which would throw one of Mrs. Braddon's sensational novels far into the shade.

romance which would throw one of Mrs. Braddon's sensational novels far into the shade. Nowhere are collected under one roof such cunning adventurers, will lobbyists, marriageable widows, divorced wives, political wire-pullers, and dead-beats as may be found at each of our principal hotels. Of course, every guest whose board-bills are paid figures at the receptions, and good notices of them are prized as first-class advertisements.

THE JAPANESE LEGATION
was the scene of a pleasant ladies' lunch-party on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Yoshida, the Minister's wife, looked charmingly in a black-velvet dress, trimmed with thread lace, and mannaged her train wonderfully well. The house is filled with Japanese curiosities, but themost attractive of them all was little Foonie Yoshida, the year old baby of the hostess, who appeared to enjoy the attention bestowed upon her. There was also a young Japanese grl, Miss Comie Suter, who has been during the past four years in a private family at Georgetown, and who has forgotten her native tongue, while acquiring the English language and many modern accomplishments.

AN ENJOTABLE MUSICAL PARTY
was given on Thursday night at the elegant residence of John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, who is a man of means. Mrs. Knox is a vocalist of high order, and was ably assisted by Mine. Freyere, the wife of the Peruvian Minister, and by Miss Miller, a daughter of Judge Miller, with some lesser lights. Mis Lillian Carpenter, the pretty daughter of ex-Senator Matt Carpenter, has a soorano vo fee of great sweetness and compass, and Miss Grace Hawley, of Boston, rivals the operatic prima donnas in her rendition of well-known solos. Ben Butler is very fond of attending musical parties, where he sits and beats time, although he cannot tell the difference between "Yankee Doodle" on a drum and fife and "Old Hundred" as sung by a country choir. But he denies that he ever proposed to Anna Dickerson.

A young Philadelphian, who affects the English style, and who renders himself very offensive by his top-lofty airs, was intentionally left from the list of those invited to the last subscription "German." This intentional cut was supplied to the last subscription but to the surprise of all, he made

well known, but, to the surprise of all, he made his appearance as the ecore of a popular belle. Respect for her prevented his being promptly ejected by a policeman, but when, at the close of the dance, he said something about paying his assessment, a tail, muscular naval officer, who had been detailed for this duty, said: "Oh never mind; we only collect assessment from those genttemen who have been invited to join us." There was a small scene, but the insult was pocketed, and taken to Philadelphia next morning.

THE SEELSTON-CLOSET

of New York is kept, it is said, by the recently arrested Mine. Restell. The custodian of the crim-con secrets here at the national metropolis is a burden old mulattress, who wears the traditionary Madras handkerchief-turban on her head, and large gold hoop ear-rings. She has aided in the tertimate entrance of hundreds of our bast people into this world, and she has the cred of the proposition of the crim-con secretally carried out the views of the head of having practically carried out the views of the head of his practically carried out the views of the head of the crim-con the method who had been considered in the record in current circulation be true the his reports in current circulation be true the his reports in current circulation be true the his the key of the skeleton-closet in many of our most imposing houses, She is the confident of hundreds of domestic dramas in families which are regarded as spotless. Her memory is the rock which would shipstreck many.

An APPARENIX HAPPY MARHIED COUPLE, by precaling the early indiscretions of hundreds of domestic dramas in families which are regarded as shouless. The compiler of the scandalous chapters from her if she would shipstreck many of the proper shape of the proper shape of the service of the service of the screen of the service of th

the versatile narrators of fashionable move ments who industriously pick up and print the names of those who attend notel hope and Secretaries' receptions would visit the resorts of dissipation "below the avenue" some night, and publish the next day the names of the visitors at each, there would be a fearful demand for the newspaper containing it. A similar list of Congressmen who

would be equally interesting reading with the mailtudinal coffee and toast. Some of them, however, might offer as an excuse that they are endeavoring to quality themselves for keepers of gambling-houses when they can no longer secure a re-election. This was the case with Salucius Garfelde, who not long ago was the Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, but who has of late had an stablishment where one could "fight the tirer" in the upper story of a restaurant on G street, kent by a little Frenchman named Bodni. An Ethiopian scoul gave the alarm, and, as the odificate entered the room, another waiter was scooping the cards and chies into a market-basket, that he might lower them into the nack yard. The inexorable police not only captured the paraphernals, but they secorted Garfelde and five gentlemen who were "gamboling on the green" to the police station, where the ex-M. C. had to deposit \$50 collateral, and the others \$10 each, for their appearance at the Police Court the next morning. Of course, they offen a spear. Gambling is not, however, the only disreputable occupation in which we often see here

IMPRUNIOUS EX-CONGRESSMEN
indulging in. Washington has a fascination for these dead political ducks, and they hang around the scene of their legislative greatness, nrst engaging in the prosecution of legitimate and respectable claims, then taking up others which are evidently logus. Calling on their colleagues and associates, they tall pitcous tales of their poverty, and endeavor to enlist support. When all other resources fail they beg the more valuable public documents and self them to the book dealers, or borrow small sums from clerks and employes at the Capitol. Alaska might be utilized as an asylum for these ex-Congressional dead-beats, with G. F. Train, Dr. Mary Walker, Private Dalzell, and Daniel Pratt and other human nulsances.

VISITING CELEBRITIES are always abundant here, and generally show themselves of a pleasant afternoon on the small college, which as report of the territory of the proving

tinguished people and nobodies,—mechanics and millionaires,—the good, the great, the gifted, and the wise.

ILLINOIS AT THE METROPOLIS.

Mrs. Fassett's morning receptions at her studio on Pennsylvania avenue are numerously and fashionably attended; the society people rave over Miss Farnsworth, of Chicago, with her bright blue eyes, golden hair, perfect complexion, and a mouth about which plays a hundred beautiful expressions; Judge and Mrs. Senator Davis are the popular guesta at the National Hotel, doing much to promote the happiness and comfort of all around them; Col. Ingersoil has waked up those who heard his lectures, and now the Hon. George R. Wendling comes also from Illinois with a reply. No other State but Illinois can present here two attractive ladies contesting for a lucrative position like that of Pension Agent at Chicago, and the situation of Senator Oglesby and others who have to decide between the two is embarrassing—decidedly embarrassing.

Raconteur.

AN IRREGULAR COUNTY BOARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Chicago public have ong been cognizant of the fact that the Board of Commissioners of Cook County was in some, if not many, respects a lawless and law-defying organization, but few are aware to what an extent the forms of law have been disregarded by its members. More than half the business transacted at the weekly gatherings of the Board is of questionable validity, while some of the transactions, involving the issue of county orders and bonds, etc., may prove to be so unanthorized and filegal as to require an act of the Lexislature to legalize them. For if it can be shown—as I think it can—that their "regular meetings," so called, are not held in conformity to the law, being neither the "regular meetings." so called, are not held in conformity to the law, being neither the "regular and illegal meetings become null and void! If a quorum is necessary to the legal action of a committee, how much more important that a Council or County Legislature should assemble at the time and in the manner required by law. Most of the meetings (nine-tenths) which have been held weekly and called "regular" by the County Board can be readily shown to be informal and "irregular," if not positively illegal. Proof: Cook County is under township organization, and the rules and regulations for the government of the Cook County Board should conform to the special and general provisions for the government of counties under township organization:

Special provisions applicable to the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Sec. 63, Chap. 34, Revnsed Statutes, "Recalar meetings": First Monday in December, first Monday in March, first Monday in June, first Monday in September in each year.

The Cook County Board, it adds, "shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by law for the Board of Supervisors."

What are those regulations?

Rules and regulations for the covernment of Supervisors in counties (Cook is one) under township organization. Sec. 51, Chap. 34, Rev. Stat.

"Special meetings—Special meetings shall be held only when requested by at least one-third of the members of the Board of Supervisors (substitute Board of Commissioners of Cook County), which request shall be in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the Board, and specifying the time and place of such meeting to be publically in the first M

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A History of Wholesale Public Stealing.

Nes Fork Egening Post, Feb. 23.

The report of the South Carolina Legislative Committee on frands was submitted to the Legislature of that State last Tuesday, and it famishes a history of public stealing such as has not been equaled in this country except by the operations of the Tweed Ring. As the report is accompanied by vouchers and the testimony of the witnesses it, cannot be considered an imaginary picture.

One of the principal witnesses examined was Woodruff, formerly the Clerk of the State Senste, who made no attempt at concealment. He

Woodraff, formerly the Clerk of the State Senate, who made no attempt at concealment. He said that anything which a Senator wanted was ordered under the name of "supplies" and charged to the State, on the principle promulgated by one Senator that "the State had no right to be a State unless she could pay and take care of her statesmen." In one session the bills of this kind which the State paid amounted to \$350,000, including \$125,000 for wines, cigars, and other "refreshments." Senators of both parties shared in this kind of plunder. A special room was fitted up in the State House for the dispensation of liquors and tobacco, and large quantities were sent to the private rooms of legislators. This took place from 1871 to 1874. On one day in March, 1872, the liquor bill of a single dealer was \$1.631, and three days later he had a bill for \$1,852 more. As is always the case in such circumstances, the prices paid were enormous, \$30 a gallon being the price charged for brandy, \$10 for sherry, \$40 a case for champagne, \$40 a dozen bottles for port wine, and \$20 a hundred for cigars.

on bottles for port wine, and \$20 a hundred for cigars.

But refreshments were not the only requirements of these statesmen. In four years the State paid for more than \$200,000 worth of furniture, althouch a liberal appraisement makes the value of the furniture now in the State-House only \$17,715. More than one dealer testified that he furnished at least forty private bedrooms, and all the committee-rooms were fitted with costly furniture which was stolen as soon as the session closed. The report says in regard to one large bill: "The evidence proves most conclusively that a majority of the members of the House combined against the persons who furnished these goods and domanded to be paid for voting for the claim. The bills were more than doubled and certificates issued for them." This is the Ingersoil process over again. Beside furniture, the State paid for clocks costing from \$150 to \$500 each and for several mirrors at \$600 each. Nearly all these have been removed by unknown thieves. The carpet bills equaled the rest, amounting to thousands of dollars a year. The report says:

By reference to the account of Stewart, Sutphen & Ca. by A. O. Jeans, and reported from Com-

have been removed by unknown thieves. The carpet bills equaled the rest, amounting to thousands of dollars a year. The report says:

By reference to the account of Stawart, Sutphen & Co., by A. O. Jones, and reported from Committee on Contingent Account, it will be found that during one session alone they sold to the State 4,058 yards of carpeting,—more than 1,000 yards being finest Brussels. Gen. Dennis and Sergeant-st-Arms Williams both testity that the committee-rooms were furnished with new carpets every session, which were carried away in the spring of the year. Gen. Dennis says he knows that some of it was shipped to Massachusetts.

A few other articles which the legislators successfully coveted were stationery, the bill for which during one session was \$68,000; dry goods, horses and carriages, Webster's Dictionaries (one for each member); inkstands worth \$25 apiece, gold pens at \$10 each, jewelry, call bells at \$12 each, stoves, hair-brushes and towels, and all kinds of commodities, such as the following:

Best Westphalis hams, bologna sansages, bacon strips, diamond hams, Java and Rio coffee, pine, Edam, Schweitzer cheese. English cheese, giltedge butter, sardines, smoked and canned salmon, smoked beef and buffaio tongues, canned oysters and lobsters, fresh Norfolk oysters, deviled ham, black and green teas, French chocolate, olive oil, catsups, Worcester and pepper sances, imported mushrooms, preserved giager, guavajelly, pickles, brandy-cherries, brandy-peaches, lemon-sirup, assorted curacts, sea-foam, citron, assorted mushrooms, preserved giager, guavajelly, pickles, brandy-cherries, brandy-peaches, lemon-sirup, assorted curacts, sea-foam, citron, assorted mushrooms, preserved giager, guavajelly, pickles, brandy-cherries, brandy-peaches, lemon-sirup, assorted curacts, sea-foam, citron, assorted mushrooms, preserved giager, guavajelly, pickles, brandy-cherries, brandy-peaches, lemon-sirup, assorted curacts, sea-foam, citron, assorted mushrooms, preserved giager, guavajelly, pickles, brandy-peaches, le

them we find Lieut.-Gov. Ransier, Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves, Scnators B. F. Whittemore, J. P. Owens, Robert Smalls, W. B. Nash, and S. A. Swalls; Representatives P. R. Rivers and F. J. Moses. When it is remembered that it was generally known throughout the State that the Treasury was undergoing a plundering of this kind, the determination of the taxpayers to establish a different order of things may be appreciated.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Sides

TO RENT-512 PER MONTH, 2-STORY FRAME
1 1060 West Polk-st.; \$5 per mouth, 6 large rooms,
455 Western-av.; \$6 per mouth, first floor 29 Harvardst. Inquire at \$85 Western-av.

TO RENT-CHOICE FURNISHED RESIDENCE,
with barn- near Union Park, \$35 per mouth. Room
10, 130 Clark-st.

South Sides.

TO RENT-UNFURNISHED—ON MICHIGAN-AV.,
between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sta., a large
handsomely-finished house, all modern improvements,
and in thorough repair. Address H, 11 and 13 Wabash-av.

Dash-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Wash-ington-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV.,
Thear Twenty-sixth-st. MATSON HILL, 67 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT-AT SUMMERDALE (CHICAGO & MILWaukee Hailway) houses for \$6 por month, and upwards; lake water, and 7c fare. Three delightfully situated brick houses, with modern improvements, 200
each; look at them. R. GREER, southeast corner
Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE
to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South water-st.

TO RENT-AT OAK PARK, SEVERAL DESIRAble houses with large grounds. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Boam 8, 78 Fifth-sv.

TO RENT-BOOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-PLRASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY
furnished: also unfurnished for light housekeeping, cheep, at 78 East Van Burenst.

TO RENT-ROOMS IN BUILDING CORNER STATE
and Harrison-six; also, large store. P. O'NEILL,
ISS State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2 TO \$3.50 PER
week, with fire, copvenient to business centre.
IST Michigan-st., near Clark.

West Side.

TO RENT-THE UPPER FLOOR (OR ANY PART
O'fly) of a new 2-story brick house. Call at 714
West Indiana-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &co.

TO RENT-si WASHINGTON-ST. SECOND FLOOR, antiable for light fobbing rada. Rent satisfactory to right parties. Apply on premises.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT.—WINERS, CALL. I HAVE
Dropmen paying tenants for houses, cottages, and
fiats. P. BROWN, 635 Cottages Grove-av.. opposite
Douglas House.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 7 ROOMS ON THE
WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 7 ROOMS ON THE
WANTED—TO RENT—9 OR 7 ROOMS ON THE
WANTED—TO RENT—NOETH SIDE, EAST OF
Vale dwelling, permanent, for genileinas, and leafy;
references unexceptionable. Address O.S. Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY. HOUSE,
WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY. HOUSE,
WO cottage, or 3 to 8 rooms; good locality, moderate
rent; Madison-st. preferred. Apply to J. HALL, 108
state-65.

TO EXCHANGE—

WILL EXCHANGE 25 LOTS, TOGETHER MAKing 55 acres at Des Moines 1a., and 40 acres in
southers lows, all clear, for an equity worth on a cash
basis not loss than \$3.00. Address R. 7. Flourse.

TO EXCHANGE—5 BARRELS OF WINE AND 2
new pool-tables for parlor and bed-room furniture.
Gall to-day at 180 Michigan-av.

STORAGE.

PIHE PROOF WARRHOUSE, 180 WEST MONROBfor furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Losas to
say amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

SEWING MACHINES.

YOU CAN BUT NEW SEWING MACHINES CHEAPup-stairs, near State.

OB SALE-TWO LOTS ON TWENTY-SIXTH-SI between Arnoid-st. and Wentworth-av.; \$50 | 500, "Aller," J. W. TUCKER, 102 Michigan-av. Hill, 67 Washington 8.

FOR SALE 48, 500, \$1,500 CASH, WILL BUY NE stone-front bouse on Ashland-av., near Adams-storage, range, hot and cold water, all the modern in contracting the stone of the stone

provements; east front. J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormisk Block.

POR SALE—TO BUILDRIES—So FRET ON WALE TO SALE—TO BUILDRIES—SO FRET ON WALE DAMP. AND THE SALE—AS PLENDID COTTAGE. WITH NICE PART OF SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE. WITH NICE PART OF SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE. WITH NICE West Lake-st.

POR SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE. WITH NICE WEST LAKE-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON HOTKE-AY. WORTH SALE—A COTTAGE ON HOTKE-AY. WORTH SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—OR TWEITH-SE.

POR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—OR TREATMENT OF SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—OR TREATMENT OF SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—OR ITS OF SALE—IS A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—OR ITS OF SALE—IS OF SALE—IS AND TWO LOTS—OR ITS OF SALE—IS OF

TOR SALE-IN EVANSTON-MY OWN RESI-dence; one of the best in Cook County, once valued at \$40,000, for \$18,000, I cannot afford to keep it. After the,15th of April, if note cid, I will rest it for a term of years for \$1,200 per annum unfurnished, or \$1,500 furnished. I will also sell any of my houses tome twenty at less than half of the former price, or I shall trade equities in valuable homes for western in the country of the county and the property. C. R. BROWEN ENGLANDED TO THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY O COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—51,000—100 PARM—EVERT PARTICLE
of it under cuitivation, roof frame house, barna
fances, rolling prairies the first of seasons cost 53,000,
51,000 down, balance on time; call of the one of seasons
barsain; near Sloan, Woodbury County, Ia. 7. 8.
BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. PACE SALE -- SO ACRES AT DENVER, COL. IN-side city limits, adjoining machine shops Kanasa Pacific Railroad, at a bargain, or would exchange for improved Chicago property. MRAD & COR, 155 La-Salle-st.

WANTED-SI FEET RAST OF GRAND, NORTH of Oakwood boulevard. Owners give full deactiptions and lowest price for cash. M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED-A BRICK HOUSE (FURNISHED OR Undurnished) of 12 or 15 rooms in good location. North Side preferred, worth, including furniture. \$15,000, for which first-class real-estate, improved or unimproved, will be exchanged as cost value. GAL-LUP & CAMERON, 110 Dearborn-st. BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A RARE CHANGE FOR SETTLERS—A GENTLE man, being the owner of 88 acres of select farming land in South Carolina, offers the same on shapes to good tenants. For further particular inquire at Rosen 10, 184 South Clark-st., Chicago, MORKIS BIEES Agent.

A NOLD-ESTABLISHED UMBRELLA BUSINES

A situated in the centre of the city, with stock a
latures, for sale. Address HIRSH & CO., 135 State-

A strasted in the centre of the city, with stock and fixtures. for cale. Address HIRSH & CO., 135 State-st.

A N INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, having come capital, wishes to form a partnership or take charge of any business in the building liae in or out of large Western cities. He B a competent architect, and would take charge of the office if preferred. Best references given. Address ARCHITECT. 302 East Stath-St., New York.

For SALE—A GHOCKEY, WITH FINE STOCK; fixtures belong to store; in a first-class locality; no agunta need answer. Address O S. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES and hats and caps in one of the best cities of Central lows; old-established and paying trade. Will sell one or both departments. Address R S. Tribune.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISH-ord profatable manufacturing business for sale or trade; \$3,500 cash and time, or real estate taken in exchange. Address H. BECK, Warsaw, Ind.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALE THURSDAY, FEB. 28, AT WHEN A & CO. 'S Auction and Salesrooms, 198 and 198 Washington, st., consists of a very fine and large stock of new and second-hand top and open buggles, phestons, and express wagons; one open and one closed carriage, and a large variety of harmess of all grids. Also a car-ioad of fine country horses. Description given at time of

TOR SALE-HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHARTONS, top and open buggles, top delivery wagons, and express warons; in fact, it, to be delivery wagons, and express warons; in fact, it is a subject to the subject to t FOR SALE-A HORSE AND BUGGY, CHEAP also a valuable leasehold; will be sold for half their value. Call at 250 North Clark-st., up-stafrs. TOR SALE-THE BEST SADDLE-HORSE FOR business in Chicago; the owner has no further use or him; the whole rig cheap; drives well in harness. tidress 0 56, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-A LARGE-SIZED FIRE AND BURG-wood, III. WANTED-GOOD COAL OFFICE AND YARD.
Apply at 582 Canal-st. WANTED-A SECOND-HAND SAFE ABOUT 18X Tribune office. Address, giving price, 0 8, WANTED-A YELLOW PUPPY (PEMALE) ABOUT two months old. Address E st. Tribuna office. WANTED-TO SEND A STEAM WASHER FREE.
J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Fa.
WANTED-SOME KIND LADY TO ADOPT TIND LADY TO ADOPT A saithy girl baby, 4 weeks old. very sweet and healthy girl

WANTED-RAILROAD-TRACK SCALES; SEND price to WM. ELLIOTT SMITH, Alton III. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—transient rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets \$4

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—PLEAS-desired at reasonable rates. House quiet and respectable.

desired at reasonable rates. House quiet and respectable.

409 WABASH-AV.—PRONT ROOM NICELY furnished, with or without alcove; second floor; first-class board; references.

541 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED floor; first-class board; references.

210 NORTH CLARK-ST.. CORNER SUPERIOR—and board, for couple, cheap; no other boarders; third floor.

Butte licely furnished, chearful front rooms, and board, for couple, cheap; no other boarders; third floor.

BURDICK HOUSE. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Adams-st.—This house steadily gains in popularity; one suite of rooms and one large room now vacant, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; terms extremely how to suit the times. Meal thereis, twenty-one meals for 85. F. D. RAY & CO., proprietors.

BROWN'S HOTEL 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, 28., 25.30 per week; without board, 25 and \$2.50; (by board, \$5.50; lodging, 50 cts.)

CLARENCE HOUSE—381, 383, 385, AND 387 STATE, st. four blooks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, 81.50 to 82; per week, \$5. \$6, and \$7. Also furnished rooms without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Needing-spices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

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A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., as I.AUNDERS' sylvate office, 120 Randolph-st.. near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVER.

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Concept to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion. Office (licensed). 69 East Madison-st. Established 1845.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pisnos, etc., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals, C. R. WILSON, R. S. 116 Randolph. and good collaterals, C. B. WILSON, R. S. 116 Randolph.
NICKELS IN SUMS OF 22 AND UPWARDS CAN
be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.
PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.
SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

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A SQUARE GRAND, 734 OCTAVE, S-STRING HALlet, Davis & Co. piano, but little used, will self,
with cover and stoot, for \$250 cash.
W. KIMBALL,
corner State and Adams-sta,

W. COPPER FOR SALE UNTIL MARCH: THE
following second-hand organs at the very lowest
prices:
1 Smith organ, \$35.
1 Smith organ, \$35.
1 Smith organ, \$30.
1 Alexandre 12 stop organ (movemble action), \$20.
1 orchestral 10 stop organ (for church or lodge), \$30.
Second-hand plance in store for sale on Installments if required.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sta.

quired. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

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PARTNER WATED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH
experience in dry goods, and who can command
sets, 000 to \$50, 000, to take an interest in an extantished
jobbling heatiness in this city; no better opening here.
Address O 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH
Es, 000 and good references can ensage in a live
manufacturing business that will not him at, 000 per
annum; no experiment. Address O 11, Tribune office,

FOR SALE - SECOND-HAND MEAT-MARKET HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

DERSONAL-WALTER DURPHY: EVERY PER-son of this same is requested to small his address immediately to the undersigned. By so doing be may learn womething to his advantage. WM. P. KRN-NETT. Attorney-st-law, Hoom in, northeast corner Third and Chestinut sat, bt. Louis, Mo.

V country in the boot and shos, and had irrade; suo reference required; an Irraelite perferred. Apply 6 HOLFF BRUS. & REIGHENBAOK. So and 65 Wabash sv., between the hours of 9 and 11 a. W. STEADY temperate, single man, graduate in pharmacy duties writous. State salary wanted and give reference R 96, Tribune office.

WANTED-0 LASTERS, 4 HERLERS, AND 4 Shishers on slippers, by S. OHNSTEIN & CO., or

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN FOR A PERMA Bent business, small capital; suitable for the linear perfensed; profess large. Those who can devote their entire time upon a guarantee of \$5 to \$10 a day can send 35 cents for \$1 sample or stamp for papers. BAY & CO. Chicago. WANTED—AGOOD MAN TO WASH BUGGIES.
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the charge of right manufacturing business. No trace
to learn, but must be energetic. Address, giving residence and reference. R 26, Tribune office.

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largest 25-cent stationery package extant; pipeteric chromos, needles, wisches, revolvers, and 200new and fast-selling articles; \$10 to \$15 a day sure to
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WANTED-PERIALE HELP. WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 5622 Wentworth-av., near Fifty fifth-st. WANTED-GIRL AT 155 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, German or Swede preferred. Apply at 47 Twenty WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer, References required. Apply to 112 Prairie-sv.

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The small American family. Apply at 367 Orders.

ANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND
Work and take care of children. 463 West Mon-WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOK IN SMALL PRIvate boarding house. Apply at 98 Ashland-av.,
second door routh of Monroe.
WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GIRL FOR LIGHT
housework and assist with baby. 174 South

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SEWING AND assist in housework, to so into the country. Address H, 33 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD First WANTED—DRESSMAKERS: ONE GOOD First Sied. Apply at once. Room 45, 75 Medison-st.

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Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME FIRST-CLASS
house andesman can furnish references; also a
good borse and buggy if required. Address HENRY
DWIGHT, 128 South Sangamon st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a dry goods house; has full experience; best of references given. Address O 7, Tribune. best of references given. Address Of, Tribune.

TILATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, ACCOUNT.

Ant, clerk, or position of trust. References: W.

M. Hoyt & Co., 1 to 9 Michigan-Av., Chicago; the Hon.
Sheiby M. Cuilom, the Hon. A. Grendorff, and William
McCarne, Springfield, Ill. Address JAS. T. KENT,
521 Carroll-av., Chicago.

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cutter, where the essential qualities would be a
preciated. Refer to E. L. Birger, Esq., Oshkoa

Address F. ALBERT, Oshkoa SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

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Call for M C, 40 East Harrison-st., in the store.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAvian girl in a respectable family. Call at 800 Cottage Grove-av.

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girl to do general housework in a smail family or
second work and sawing. Call wednesday and Tauraday at 24 St. Calr-st.

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laundress in a private family; anderstands her
business thoroughly; city reference. Address R 94,
Tribane office.

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business thoroughly; city reference. Address R 94,
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do general housework in city or country is an
American family. Call at 112 Sedgwick-4, to-day, in
basement. No postal-card shawers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GOOD
girl to do general housework in a private family,
Please call at No. 67 North Merkel-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, or to
do general housework in a private family, or to
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do general housework, was good cook, wash SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN COLORS OF WORK, SON WORK MARIED—BY TWO CANADIAN COLORS OF COLOR

housework in a private family. Call for three days at 140 Eighteenth-si.

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Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN DRESSMAK-ing by a girl 16 years old. Call or address 500 Forty-second-st., corner wallese.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIEL TO DO do severing or second work. Call for two days at 330 Warren-av. North Side preferred.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL. Do to take entire charge of children: is a good severing objection to country. Please call at 507 North Frank-lin-st.

Milecellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS BY A young nonsarried lady, maskeepstonable references given. Address Res. Tribuse office.

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POUND-IN ALLEY ON SOUTH SIDE. TOP DUSgy. Inquire at on State at.
LOST-A. BUNCH OF EXTA BUTTERN 7:
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Coliseum Novelty The WEDNESDAY FERRUARY 97, 1878.

mbacks at the New York Stock Ex-

yesterday closed at 984. London on the war question yesterday than the day before. There is generally a calm

negotiations between Russia and Turkey have been concluded, and the basis of a permanent peace agreed upon. The resty, however, will not be signed for

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, has been comolimented again by his election as President ore tempore of the United States Senate. the unanimous cheice of the Re-ns, the Democrats solidly supporting URMAN, who was beaten by one

In the little affair between Ald. PEARSONS and the Water Department the latter held the key to the situation—the key which turned off the water-supply when the rate was not forthcoming. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, bowever, has had the benefit of a practical lesson in the science of

Fifty thousand sand-bags have been ordered by the British Government to be got ready at Dundee, Scotland, and word comes from St. Petersburg that Russia is resolved to fight rather than abate one jot of her intentions. Very likely the sand-bag order was com received.

speech in the House yesterday, strongly treed upon the Louisiana Democrats the duty of fulfilling their pledges to reciprocate sident's policy of pacification and and declared that were he in Gov. NICHOLLS' place he should pardon every one of the Returning Board members that may be convicted. Advice like this from a Mississippi White-Liner is worthy of consideration by the weak-kneed Louisiana Executive

assertion is indirectly supported by a Russian telegram, that the object of the Austrian mobilization is not to threaten Russia, but to be prepared at the proper time to lay hold upon portions of Bosnia and Herzego-vina for the purpose of preserving that balance of power which the Emperor Franous Joseph has always been so solicitons about. It is thought that there will be no serious objections offered by Austria to the Bussian scheme of expelling the Mussul-mans from European Turkey.

The bill confirming in the City of Chicago the title to the Lake-Front property, which Commissioner WILLIAMSON has undertaken to hand over to the VALENTINE scrip sharks, has been reported favora-ably to the House Committee on Public Lands by the Sub-Committee to whom the matter was assigned for consider-ation. It is proposed in the bill to convey the naked, technical title which the United States still holds by reason of a non-com-pliance with the Illinois statutes in making th the Illinois statutes in making ion, and there is no doubt of its ce by the full Committee, and its

The furious controversy over the question of the Collectorship, which has torn up Boston for some weeks past, terminated eyester day in the defeat of the element laboring for the resppointment of Singers, and a victory for Senator Hoan, who so vigorously fought the nomination. The President victory for Senator Hoan, who so vigorously fought the nomination. The President yesterday put a stop to the heated contest by sending to the Senate the name of Alanson W. Brand, the candidate supported by Mr. Hoan as the successor of Collector Simmons. Mr. Brand's nomination seems to give satisfaction among the merchants of Boston, who regarded distrustfully the violent conversion to the doctrine of Civil-Service reform recently experienced by Mr. Simmons.

red 174 yeas to 51 nays. This grab at secured 174 year to 51 nays. This grab at the Treasury is mainly sustained by the Southern members, though there are a good many other Congressmen who support the measure for the purpose of currying favor with a portion of their constituents, in the full knowledge that it cannot be justly sustained and is opposed to the interests of the country at large. The point made against the proposition by Col. Joyce, of Ver-

maintain the Union, while such of the ates who were in the M would draw their pensions though they had suffered not a scratch, but were preserved in good condition to make war on the very Government from which a pension is now asked. It is said that this bill would give asked. It is said that this hill would give pensions to 55,000 persons, though the limit may not stop even at that figure, and it will absorb untold millions of public moneys in a time when every dollar of taxation is like taking so much blood from the people.

ng the Egyptian tribute is fully expla a London dispatch printed elsewhere. It tems that the Egyptian Government has for a number of years, according to the contract between Turkey and England, paid this trib-ute directly into the Bank of England as a part of the interest on Turkish loans of 1854 and 1855, the former of which was raised to carry on the Crimean war, and the latter was guaranteed by England and France. Should the Russians succeed in carrying their point with reference to this matter, it will cause much growling in England, as most of the bonds are held there, and although there was never much prospect of the holders getting their principal, the interest

The Silver bill was vesterday discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet, but it is well understood that no decision was reached. cretaries McChary and Thompson are the only friends of the silver dollar among the seven Cabinet officers, and it is hardly to be expected that their influence will outweigh that of the other five. Secretary SHER-MAN is represented as not favoring a veto, and as believing that the wiser would be for the President sign the bill under protest embodying his objections to the measure. Mr. Shen-man is credited with the very sensible opinion that a veto would be likely to make matthan the Silver bill is conceived by the goldites to be. The matter will be settled at the

Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The last meeting of the County Board denonstrated that the new Ring is as solid and confident as the old Ring ever was. On all phases of the contract question, the "eight" voted together (including ex-Reformer FITZ-GEBALD and the new Reformer MEYER) every time. They only permitted the adoption of their own scheme for letting contracts after making sure of a clause which admitted the O'Donners meat contract in the irregular and fraudulent manner in which it had already been renewed. It is also possible that they will insist that the clause excepting from bids all supplies "now under contrac will admit other renewals of the old king contracts. It is evident that the pres ombination has determined to laugh every public protest with the came contempt that the old Ring formerly employed, and that the public interests can only be partially protected by the same vigilant and harassing treatment as was meted out to the

The proposition made by Mr. SOUTHARD of Ohio, for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of three sectional Presidents, is not worthy of any extended consideration at the present time, for the reason that it is not likely to get beyond the simple introduction into Congress. The average American experience is that it is hard enough to get along with a single President, and there is no disposition to ex-periment with a Board of Presidents. Chicago people, who have had enough of offi-cial Boards, can foresee a myriad of dangers from such a scheme. Besides, the propo tion includes a recognition of sectional poli tics, in providing that one Preside be elected from the West, an other from the East, and another from the South, though we are jus now beginning to recover from a long and bloody war fought for the very purpose of wiping out sectional distinctions. It is a pity, in view of the grave necessity for some permanent improvement in the manner of electing the Chief Executive and counting the votes, that there should be nothing by such puerile and impracticable proposition

The last number of the Nation delivere itself in its usual dogmatic way of a long opinion relative to the distinction between "legal-tender" and "standard of value," which it thinks nobody understands but itself. Probably not, judging from the attempted explanation. It illustrates the distinction by saving either was formally distinction by saying silver was formerly a "legal-tender," but not the "standard of value," as everybody had gold in mind when speaking of prices, buying or selling, loaning money or contracting a debt. Hence the Nation concludes "there was only one standard, although there were two legal-tenders." But there is one important feature of the cas which the Nation has omitted to mention If there was but one standard of value in the minds of the people, and if that one standard was gold, it was simply because the gold dollar was the cheaper of the two, and because the people, by that "con-sensus" which the Nation says constitutes a standard of value, exercised their option of agreeing upon the cheaper of the two coins. It is this lawful and historical option which the people demand in the restoration of the silver dollar to the "legal-tender" of the country. To apply the language of the Nation, its editor "ought to have this distinction worked into his head," and until he shall have "grasped it," he ought, according to his own judgment of the editorial function, "keep dead-silence about currency questions."

It seems that a second bill has been intro duced into the National House of Representatives to authorize the Huntingron Company to complete the Texas & Pacific Railroad. This new bill is fathered by Mr. BLAIR, of New Hampshire. Judging from certain provisions in this bill, as well as from certain provisions in this bill, as well as from the fact that the bill already introduced by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, has the legitimate purpose of giving the Hunrinoron Company the necessary anthority, there is reason to suspect that the Blaix bill will act in the interest of the Scorr crowd by imposing conditions on the Hunrinoron Company which the latter will not accept. The Money bill is a simple proposition to give the Southern California Company the right of way across the Territories, to secure the Company the land-grant already made as far as they shall build the road, and to require them to construct 600 miles of the road (that is, as far as El Paso) within the next six years. This is a reasonable proposition, and painst the proposition by Col. Joycz, of Vercont, was a telling one, viz.: That it would
take many Confederate soldiers on a better
coting than Union soldiers, inasmuch as the
tter draw pensions only in case of loss of
the as much entitled to the land-grant, as

far as they build the road, as the Scorr Company would be, and it is conceded on all sides that it will be a wise thing to give the land, inasmuch as the construction of the road will give a greater value to the alternate sections that remain the property of the Government than all of the land would have without the road. The Blam bill also proposes to require the Huntington Company to build the road westward to San Diego, a harbor without commerce, when the road already runs to San Francisco, where the commerce of the Pacific Coast is established. In one word, it looks as though this new measure is in-Pacific Coast is established. In one word, it looks as though this new measure is intended to impose such unreasonable conditions on the Huntimeron Company (which asks for no money or bond subsidy) that this Company will refuse to undertake the work; then the subsidy Congressmen would have a clear field for urging a grant of from \$20,000 to \$35,000 a mile to Tom Scorr. So long as Mr. HUNTINGTON and his associates are willing to build the road in con-sideration of the land-grant, they should be permitted to do so, with only such restrictions as Government policy suggests. The excitement created in New York City

among brokers and importers by the enforcement of the new Treasury regulation in re-gard to entries at the Custom-House has already subsided. For the first two or three days of its operation the Secretary of the Treasury was besieged with importunities to revoke the order. Imploring and even threatening telegrams poured in upon him constantly, but he paid no attention to them. In a week, however, the tide changed, and some of the protestants revoked their ap-peals and frankly admitted the wisdom of the order. It may be concluded that these latter were importers, not brokers. Mr. Sherman is entitled to credit for this first step on the road to reform, and to more credit for standing firmly by his order: and we say, "Well done." But we beg to caution the Secretary against entertaining the impression that this first step is anything more than an entering wedge. The path of reform in the New York Custom-House is thorny and hard. He who travels it must hope for no easy victory. Mr. Sherman must expect to be thwarted, not alone by the officials and the press of New York City, but, we fear, by the machi-nations of some of his own immediate suborlinates. He will have to strike off some heads, perhaps the heads of trusted advisers. The work of reforming the New York Cus-tom-House is the most herculean task ever undertaken by an American Secretary of the Treasury. If prosecuted with adequate energy and determination, its results will constitute the most brilliant Reform crown ever worn by a United States official. Mr. SHERMAN may wear the crown if he will; it is within his reach, let him grasp it. In this connection, we urge the Secretary to examine carefully, painstakingly the Bureau-of-Samples system outlined in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago. It is simple and inexpensive, and, if faithfully carried out, is sure to work the detection of ome, we believe many, of the worst frauds known to the service. Its adoption will be opposed by every Treasury official who is in favor of the retention by New York City of the entire import trade of the country. Let the Secretary look with suspicion upon all such advisers, unless they are able to give good reasons for opposition to the scheme.

SHALL THERE BE A VETOI It is still a matter of uncertainty as to whether the President will veto the Silver bill or not. The opponents of the bill assert confidently that the President will return the his reasons therefor. The bill was presented to the President on the 25th of February, and he has until Thursday, March 7, on which to return it, unsigned, if he shall so deter

The President has a choice of action. (1) He may return the bill without his approval and with his reasons; that will be direct veto, in which case the House first and the Senate afterwards will have to vote on the simple question, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" If two-thirds of the members present in each House shall vote for the bill, t will become a law. (2) The President may retain the bill in his possession, without any other action, in which case it will become a law at the expiration of ten days. from the time it was presented to him. (8) He may sign the bill, and at the same time notify the two Houses that he has done so having serious doubts as to the wisdom of the legislation. We have no idea that there is any doubt as to the passage of the bill even in case the President shall veto it. so that a veto can have no effect in defeating the law; it will merely serve to show ho far the President has separated himself from the country as represented in both branches of Congress, and as represented by the universal sentiment of the people. It will be an advertisement by the Administration that the Executive proposes to manage the Gov-ernment as a personal establishment, and without any deference to party or public opinion. As we pointed out yesterday, there have been previous Administrations which have undertaken to govern the country and coerce the will of Congress and of people by the use of the veto, but the success of such Admin-istrations has not been of a character offering encouragement to imitators. John Tyles resorted to the veto freely, and had the effect of reducing the supporters of his Administration to the number of his Cabinet officers. President JOHNSON tried the same policy, and, despite his personal appeals to the country while "swinging around the circle," the people refused to be governed through the agency of a faction sustained by the Executive veto. In fact, as a coercive system, the veto power must always prove a failure in a free country, and the exercise of the veto power in the case of this Silver bill will meet with an overwhelming rebuke from the people of both parties in at least thirty States of the Union in November next; and how far that rebuke may be accompanied by a demand for new and radical legislation is a matter worthy of serious consideration. The effect of such a veto upon political organizations at the elections in November next for Representatives in Con-gress and for the choice of State Legislagress and for the choice of State Legislatures cannot fail to be utterly disastrous to the faction and to the Administration that shall by this veto invite public reprobation. If the President have any personal convictions inducing him to disapprove the Silver bill in any of its parts, that fact does not require him to put the country at defiance and to renounce all desire and hope of popular support for his Administration. The faction in Congress which demands this veto is not composed of those who have heretofore or who will hereafter afford him the least sympathy or support in his policies. In fact, it may be said that the men who compose the

impotent rhetoric in behalf of the cent-percent gentry who claim that all Governme derives its just powers from the consent of Wall street. If the veto shall be barren of results in the way of defeating the Silver bill, this very class will care very little for what the President may say in his message, and may express a wonder why he commit-ted such an act, knowing it could do no good. The President, and the Secretary of the Preasury, and the anti-silver faction may as well understand at once and forever that the sceptre has departed from Wall street forever. The power that produced the legisla-tion that in 1869 made the paper obligations of the country payable in coin; which in 1873 demonetized silver and made them payable in gold; that in 1875 fixed an arbitrary date in 1879 for the payment of all debts, public and private, in gold coin, has ceased to govern. There is a national re-

as unanimous as the Democratic States of Kentucky and Indiana. The President has already conceded this Silver bill involves questions which are exclusively within the jurisdiction of legislative discretion, and which the Executive der these circumstance we do not believe the President will take this extraordinary step in a fruitless effort to maintain the scar

rolt, and that revolt will be intensified should the President seek to perpetuate that

espotism by a resort to the use of the arbi-

rary veto on the popular will. On this sil

ver question there is no party division. The Republican States of Iowa and Kansas are

and shameless fraud enacted in 1878 by which the silver dollar was demonstized. A DEFENDER OF FRAUDS.

The Collector of Customs in Chicago, Mr. William Henny Smith, appears to be a very remarkable person. He has not only mastered all the details of the onerous duties of his own position during the few weeks he has been in office, but he is prepared to show how the Custom-House business of New York should be organized and conducted. In conjunction with a blatherskite called Hinns, who is accredited as a Special Agent of the Treasury, Mr. Smith announces his ability to break up a "ring" which he assumes to exist in the Appraiser's office in New York, and for whose existence he shows marvelous accumen in holding Collector Ampulse to account. After a few weeks more of official experience, during the intervals he can spare from the business of the Associated Press, Mr. Smith may probably discover that the Appraiser of this port is an official not responsible to the Collector, and that the enormous valuation frauds of which Mr. Hinds professes to have found traces would merely show that the Treasury had made very poor selections of the dezen or so of Special Agents who are supposed to guard the integrity of Custom-House officers in New York. Unfortunately for Mr. Smith's theory of the mactivity of the Collector of this port, the only important prosecutions in-A DEPENDER OF FRAUDS. are supposed to guard the integrity of Custom-House officers in New York. Unfortunately for Mr. Smith's theory of the mactivity of the Collector of this port, the only important prosecutions instituted of late years have been at the instance of Gen. Anthum. The discovery of the Lawrence sitk-smagning frands, and of those uncerthed by the Collector's trusted sid, Capt. Brackett,—who, by the way, is still threatened with removal,—involved sums of far greater magnitude, and was of greater service to the sause of honest collection of the revenue, than all the results of other investigators put together. Collector Arruna may justly claim the calef share of the credit in both instances, and the limited extent to which that act has been recognized ought to show Mr. Smith that his chances of making a sensation out of his \$200-umbrelle entry are exceedingly slender. The difference between the magnitude of the two cases represents pretty accurately the difference between the magnitude of the two cases represents pretty accurately the difference between the wolume of the Custom-House business of Chicago and that of New York, and it is to be feared that the most heroic efforts on the part of Mr. Smith will not succeed in making much impression on the one or the other.—New York ity of the Collect

We reprint the above in extense to show regard to the attempt to purge the Custom-House of that city of frauds. We have re peatedly warned the Secretary of the Treasury that he could look for no support from the press or the people of New York City in any efforts he might make to unearth frauds in the Custom-House and punish their perpetrators Stealing the revenues is the darling sin of New York City. She hugs the crime to her breast as the only means of retaining exclusive control of the import trade of the coun try. The New York Times is the first among the journals of that city to come to th rescue of the imperiled scoundrels of whon the Custom-House broker MOELLER is a type The Times is nothing unless conservative It doubtless feels a tender regard for the system of corruption which has prevaile two-score years in the New York Custom House on account of its age. The Times never assumes a radical attitude except when, so to speak, it gets "as mad as a March hare." It is radical now, and its radicalism consists in defending the crime of the broker MOEL-LER by belittling it. The Times sneers at Collector SMITH, of this city, because it did not take that gentleman some years instead of some weeks to discover that the enormous frauds permitted by the New York Custom House management operate as a prohibition against bringing foreign merchandise through any other port in the country. The Time is indignant, and denounces as a "blatherskite" Mr. Special-Agent Honos because tha official had the audacity to appear suddenly in New York City, lay his hand heavily upon a thieving Custom-House broker, and consign him to jail. How does the editor of the Times deman get his information from some mem

know that Mr. HINDS is a "blatherskite" Does he know Mr. HINDS? Did he ever see or hear of him? Or did that irascible gen per of the Custom-House Ring? As to what manner of man Mr. HIND is, does not concern either THE TRIBUNE, the New York Times, or the public. He seized a rogue who, under cover of the inefficiency of Collector ARTHUR and Appraiser DUTCHER, has been stealing the revenues for years; and, as we are informed and believe, he has ample evidence to send the rogue to ample evidence to send the rogue to the Penitentiary. Will the Times try to save the rogue? Must no rogue in New York be prosecuted, tried, convicted, and punished, lest such punishment may reflect unfavorably upon the Times friend, Gen. AETHUR? The Times seeks to shift the responsibility of fraud from Collector AETHUR to ADDRAISET DUTCHER. It save. ARTHUR to Appraiser DUTCHER. It says:
"Mr. SMITH may probably discover that the Appraiser of this port is an official not re-sponsible to the Collector." True. But every official act of the Appraiser comes every official act of the Appraiser comes under the eye of the Collector. Every paper that passes through the Appraiser's office goes there from the Collector, and is return-ed to and lodged in the Collector's office. The law and regulations are so devised that each office constitutes a check upon the other; and extensive frauds cannot long continue to be perpetrated in one office withcontinue to be perpetrated in one office without detection in the other, if the management of the other is efficient and vigilant, as

well as honest.

The Times eulogizes Capt. BRACKETT, " the Collector's trusted sid," according to him credit for having "unearthed" great smug-gling frands. We don't know Capt. Brace-

NEVINS. Times, nor does Mr. Collector SMITH. What he wants and what we want is, the honest collection of the revenues at New York, as well as at other ports of entry. If the Times chooses to enter upon this controversy in the spirit of the article we reprint, it must

No public journal in the United States is so sorely disappointed in the effect of the passage of the Silver bill as Jax Gouth's New York *Tribuna*. It had predicted for the United States wees unspeakable; the nation would receive a death-wound; the public credit would expire under the fatal stab; gold would bound up to a frightful height; the bottom would fall out of greenbacks, and the "debased," "bogus," "token," "clipped" silver dollar, like the Car of Juggernaut, would roll over and crush everything in its pathway. In short, that we should have a permanent experience of "Black Fridays" such as Gould himself gave New York a dose of some years ago. But the bill passed by awful and terrorizing majori-ties, and what are the visible effects? Gold has gone down, bonds have gone up, and the public credit has been strengthened! The cablegrams from London show that silver bullion had advanced in gold price, and nobody is hurt, however many fools were The New York sold-bug papers have be

gun already to change their tone. They are less violent, virulent, and vituperative towards the advocates of silver. They have commenced to "hedge" on the effects of th law, and put forth " new views on the probbilities as to silver." They even conditionally praise the bill as amended by the Senate. They admit now that "the mints can turn out forty millions a year, and perhaps more," whereas a fortnight ago the same journals insisted that not more than two millions per month could be struck off.

Dr. LINDERMAN freely admits that the mints of Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson can turn out three and a half millions month, without interfering with the coinage of gold or subsidiary silver, and that if the New Orleans mint is set at work an addi tional million a month can be struck there, making the full forty-eight millions per year contemplated by the bill. The gold-bugs" are reluctantly telling the truth. It oozes out by degrees, but still it

JAY GOULD'S Tribune says:

The 4126-grain collars, if put into circulation under the restrictions of the amended bill, will be at par with legal-tender notes, and may be worth a very small premium. They will be at par with greenoacks for the same reason that fractional silver coins are now at par in ordinary exchanges, while trace-dollars, intrinsically worth considerably more, are at a discount. . The BLAND dollars may be worth a small premium in greenbacks for the reason that they may be used for the payment of duties, while the legal-tender notes cannot be so used.

Gold is worth only a "small premium in be of equal purchasing power with gold, how are the bondholders hurt or ruined? JAY GOULD admits that the "debased," "clipped," much-slandered old silver dollar will bound up to par with legal-tender notes, and may be worth a small premium over them. Before the Allison Silver bill passed the House, the bullion in a silver dollar was worth but a fraction over 90 cents. Greenbacks are worth 98 in gold. The advance of the legal-tender silver over bullion silver will therefore, by JAY GOULD's confession, be eight cents or more, for he says that the silver dollar may be worth a premium upon greenbacks. Call this premium but 1 per cent, and the purchasing power of the silver dollar will equal 99 cents in gold. Suppose the bondholders are paid their interest in silver worth 99 per cent, they will not be as

badly off as the people who pay the taxes.

Gound admits that the silver dollar will be worth as much anyway as the greenback This of course means in purchasing power and exchangeability. If a man has \$100 in silver, he will be able to exchange it for \$98, or maybe more. This is the admission of the New York Tribune, remember. What, then, becomes of the "90-cent-dollar" cry, with which Gould has "streaked the pale air "? He and his print now stand self-con fessed humbuggers and willful deceivers. He very coolly observes in his paper:

very coolly observes in his paper:

This view of the matter seems to have been adopted in Wall street and in London, for the orice of gold has fallen in New York, and United States bends have advanced in Lombard street since the passage of the amended bill.

After this admission, it would be becoming if Gould would take in his sign and put up

is shutters, for he can hardly expect his be fooled readers to place any further faith or reliance on anything he may hereafter say against the old silver dollar.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

At present, quiet still reigns in Europe. The different Powers concerned in the settlement of the Eastern question whose in-terests are opposed to those of Russia ap-pear to have based their hopes upon the Congress, by which it is nervously expected the many vexed and conflicting interests may be, through some miraculous means, atisfactorily settled and cared for. Practic ally speaking, these interests are such that, when combined, and if enforced by the Congress, Russia would be deprived of every result which she has gained by the war. In return for the sacrifices which she has made she would probably be allowed by a Con-gress, in which the interests of En-gland and Austria might prevail, only a money indemnity for herself and the opportunity to inaugurate a bet-ter system of government for the Chris-tian population of the Turkish Empire, without the power to enforce a faithful obedience to any system of governments she might establish. They would require her, having overcome the Turks, and having made Turkey still more than formerly "the sick man of Europe," to withdraw her armies to the north of the Danube and into Caucasus, there to await the decision of the Congress. The interests of Austria and England in the war are wholly dissimilar, and spring from different causes, but those of each country require for their protection that Russia shall not obtain a leading influence in or control of any portion of the Turkish Empire.

On the other hand, the interests of Russia

On the other hand, the interests of Russia are diametrically opposite. The present condition of Russia, with its numerous industrial interests,—many of them just emerging from their infancy,—absolutely demands greater shipping facilities, and better opportunities for commercial intercourse in the markets of the world. In no other direction can she obtain them than in the Black Sea and by the free passage of her fleets through the Bosphorus and the Dar-danelles. Bich within her borders as she is

in every source of prosperity and wes has never unearthed frauds of any magni-tude, and that the credit here bestowed upon him in the Times belongs to Special-Agent their constant efforts to pave the way, by successive annexations of territory, for obtaining it. To obtain this has been her traditional policy, and these reasons have actuated it. The speech delivered by Busiasex

in the Reichstag on the 19th inst. clearly indicates that Germany will interfere for no other reason than the protection of her own interests. His remarks in regard to the freedom of water way through the contract of the protection of water involved in he straits and bodies of water involved in HOW BONDS WENT UP AND GOLD CAME held by the German Government as to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and it may fairly be supposed that Russia's claim for the freedom of these straits will meet with German support. His declaration that practically he can see nothing in the preliminary terms of peace to cause uneasiness to any European Power, makes it plain that, up to this time, Russia has done nothing to incur German displeasure, and that the terms which she has dictated for the settlement of all disputed questions will not meet with German opposition. Situated as Germany is, her immediate interests can in no way be involved. She would no doubt view with distrust any attempt made by her colossa neighbor to increase her power by annexa ion of European territory, and would doubt ess oppose such an attempt; but so skillful has been the diplomacy of Gorrschakorr in regard to the Danubian principalities that, while gaining all he desired through them, in opposition to other Powers, by giving the principalities freedom from Turkish dues, he has in no way excited the jealousy of the German Government. Should no new com-plications arise, and the case as it now is be submitted to the Congress, the indications are clear that the terms proposed by Russia will not only not be opposed by Germany, but that many, if not all, of them will meet with German support. Unquestionably, the annexation of the small portion of Bessara bia which embraces the mouths of the Dan ube by Russia would not be sufficient to cause Germany to change her policy of non-interference. Already Russia owns the larg-er portion of Bessarabia, and the addition of

this small strip can in no way affect German

Assured thus in advance of the policy

which Germany will pursue, Russia continues, pending the meeting of the Congress, to gather in and render secure the re sults of her overwhelming success. She evidently cares nothing for the timid hostility of Austria, or for the impotent threats of England, but pursues her resistless course, regardless of their wishes or interests. In the meantime, the Governments of these two countries are practically doing but little to prevent her. It is true England has sent her fleet into the Sea of Marmora, and Austria, it is said, is secretly mobilizing a small corps for service in Gallicia, but for any practical purpose in opposing Russian de signs these measures are powerless. The English fleet in its present position seems aseless, and, if hostilities should occur with the Russians, would be in great danger of destruction by Russian torpedoes. rious effort appears to be in process for calling out its military strength by either country, while Russia is reported as not only increasing her armies by large additions, but as stationing them in those positions from which she can best meet and overcome any aggressive tion on their part. It is apparent that both England and Austria would like to attack her, but it is equally clear that both are afraid. Each seems insanely to believe that the Congress will accomplish in timid heretofore to fight for, and each has postponed, until some future time, the military measures which, in a war with Russia for the settlement of existing questions should now be completed. The armies of England and Austria do not equa that of Russia either in numbers or efficiency. For the mobilization of an army, especially in England, time is necessary, and it may be predicted that if, dissatisfied with the result of the Congress, either England or Austria or both of them should declare war against Russia, they will enter upon it with insuffi ient and ill-regulated means, while Russi will be fully prepared in every respec Under such cicumstances, the success of the latter scarcely seems a matter of doubt.

When the Silver bill was before the Hor when the caver out was belowed the House on the question of concurrence in the Senate amendments, a large number of members made two-minute speeches to define their positions, with seave to print the remainder of their talks in the Congressional Record. CHITTENDEN, of Brooklyn, put in his "chin-snusse" as thus re-

ported:

Mr. CHITTENDEN (N. Y.) opposed the bill with all his might and judgment as an immorality. Unless three pecias made a bushel, 90 cents do not make a dollar. The bill was an outrage upon the creditors of the nation, and the men who voted for it would yet be found calling upon the mountains and rocks to hide them from their act. [Applause and laughter.]

The remainder of his remarks was lost amidst cries of "Louder! louder!" He was then screaming at the top of his voice. What this little Shylock wants is five pocks to the bushel. A silver dollar is a repayment of more than four

A silver dollar is a repayment of more than four pecks on the consideration received; it is nearly four and a haif pecks. An ounce of silver will now purchase in England or America from 10 to 15 per cent more labor or commodities, on the average, than an ounce of silver would in 1872, just before it was demonetized. But CHITTENDEN wants to be paid in a still dearer dollar; he DER wants to be paid in a still dearer dollar; he will not be satisfied with money unless it has enhanced at least 25 to 33 per cent, as the case with gold. This shows the genuine Shylock instinct. He is not satisfied with getting back all the value he has loaned, and hig interest on top of it, but the rapacious shark demands an addition of 25 to 33 per cent to the principal Unless this cost of windle is independent continuation. less this sort of swindle is indorsed and contin-ued, he bawls out that it is "an outrage on the creditors of the nation"! He will continue discontented and unhappy unless he and his kind receive five pecks for a bushel. He and his wicked generation may seek for five pecks to the bushel, but no five pecks will be given them.

In view of the dreadful rivalries of KELLOGO. CARY, and ROZE, so graphically related by the St. Louis papers, the following pretty domestic picture, reported by the Evening Post of that

KEELT, of "motor" fame, after absorbing about a hundred thousand dollars from credulous people, and after faring sumptnously, wearing diamonds, and drinking champagne for over three years, has at last been declared a bankrupt. The Cleveland Herold remarks that if KEELY gets his deserts be will furnish motive power for breaking stone in a Penitentiary.

ere is an opportunity for some enterpresental state of the state of th beforehand that this will be a more difficult undertaking than an African exploration. To human frame can endure extreme heat east than extreme cold. Whoever goes on the Padora should make his will, and pray that is

In New York the other day Miss Conson havited a party numbering fifteen, and compose of journalists, doctors, and well-known literamen, to a dinner at her house. The bill of far

of climes:

Pures of peas, with crontoss.

Olives, celery, chow-chow.

Perch with fine herb.

Buss a la Chambord.

Maitre d'hotel potatoes.

Salmi of ducks with olives.

Lentile sautes.

Macaroni a la Milanaise.

Roast tenderioins.

Lettuce and water-cress sainds.

Celery fritters.

Bouchees with preserves.

Apples, nuts, Edam and Roquefort et Coffee.

respect a capital de

It was in every respect a capital din It was in every respect a capital dinner, and at its close the hostess declared that it had been produced at a cost of 15 cents a head, and read from her account book as follows: Pea soup, 6 cents; perch. 15; bass, 20; garnish, 10; potatoes, 5; duck, 35; lentils, 8; macaroni, 10; tenderloin, 18; saiad, 10; celery fritters, 8; bouchees, 10; coffee, 15; apples and nuts, 20; celery, 15; olives and cheese, 10; making a total of \$2.18. As she was entitled to 15 cents for each of the fifteen guests, she had \$2.25 to her credit, leaving 7 cents for bread.

It would probably have a concilir It would probably have a conciliatory effect at the North if the Democratic House would vary the monotony of its proceedings in contested election cases by allowing say one Republican contestee to keep his. If LEMOTER and House and only given notice of contests before, ander the operation of the Election law, Time was snatched bald-headed as to his forelock, it would have been money in their pockets, 45,000 a

The eminent German scientist Vos Hascu-The eminent German science for fort for subject for fort and MRR, after studying the subject for fort NOMMER, after studying the subject for fortyseven years, has come to the conclusion that the
Cities of the Plain were destroyed because—
Lov. Esq., was unable to find in them ten girls
who didn't spell their names with a find "in."
This hypothesis is very reasonable, and it is to
be hoped that the American nation may take
warning while it is yet time and not be doomed
to wet with tears of vain regret a pillow of seit.

Communist at a meeting in New York Sunday evening, "and labor would make such a move as would insure its rights." But, with the re-ollection of the railroad riots still fresh in the minds of the people, there is not a flattering prospect for the reduction of the army, and for the Communists to indulge in unsainted gore.

The Eastern idea of the Western man is of a being dividing the hoof and filling the at-mosphere with a strong odor of brimstone, and the nurses of the children of the magnates of the name of BLAND, even as French borycars ago used to hush their infants threats of MALBROOK.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial relates that a long time are some one said to Lord Palmerston: "That young Gladstone will one day be Prime Minister." "Yes," replied Palmerston, "he will, and he will smash the Liberal party." This propher seems near its fulfillment.

The Town of Cherry Vailey, Otsego Counts, N. Y., has, by a vote of 193 to 84, repail-ated its railroad debt. Of course it is a Democratic stronghold. If it was a thousand miles west of where it is, the New York papers would The chimpanzee at the New York Aqua

Mr. CHILDS' poetry by walling:
We had a little chimpy once;
He was our joy and pride.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to protect the mouse of the Adiro-dack region against the amateur hunters. What is really needed is a bill, or some other device, to protect the amateur bunters against the

Another argument against tobacco may be de-ived from the fact that Herr Camphauses, the German Minister of Finance, is about to resign owing to the failure of his bill taxing tobacce to pass the Parliament. A London paper announces the death of Mr. MARMADUKE FPOLLIOT VANE DE VERE WIL-

BRAHAM BURCHARD-BURCHARD. It is surmised that he was running down-stairs and fell over part of his name. Senstor Barnum, of Connecticut, is not to be removed from the Democratic Committee's Chairmanship just yet. If he had been be would have kicked like a mule—like "nine more waller!"

nore mules." A peasant of Moscow named Vassilars had eighty-seven children by two successive wives, and European scientists interested in vital statistics are asking if he is a Vassil or a

A Keptucky turfman, with an ear to the eter nal fitness of things, has called a colt by Virgil Georgics. But no one has as yet thought the name Poems—by Longfellow.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman is likely to have thought on hearing of the death of an eminent European teacher of dancing named Blasss that he had

A leading feature of the County Board-The

abstract department. PERSONAL

The Churchman says that William Welsh, of Philadelphia, was the foremost layman to American Church had produced. Mrs. Paran Stevens put a French cook into

her apartment-houses, and he refused to make simplacks and corned beef and cabbags, and the lodgers rose in rebellion. William B. Astor has paid \$10,000 for Gen.

William B. Astor has paid \$10,000 to Phillips, a horse that has won a high reputation in the Gulf States. The Galveston News projects the "Gen. Phillips" at 4 years old will be the fasted horse in the country.

The engagement of Senator Don Camera to Miss Lizzie Sherman, of Cleveland, a sire a Secretary Sherman, is currently reported. Senior Cameron is a widower, and has a daughter nearly as old as his reported flance.

as old as his reported flance.

Regnault, the great French chemis on the anniversary of the day on which I lienri Regnault, a painter, who at 26 was fell in 1871 in battle with the German in Grief for the young man's death competather to withdraw from society and haste and.

Sylvester Hondlow, a rich Br

Sylvester Hondlow, a rich Brooklyn setate broker, died last week and was buriad a Saturday. Just before the funeral his daspise, Minnie, was married—processate cadessee, as might say—to the Rev. William P. Shork, assist pastor of the church, and the happy couple out for their funeral wedding-trip.

The second cremation at Dr. Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Ps., has revived mach at the feeling that was manifest at the time flavon hold of Calvinism, and the old-fashioned Fredylerians, who regard the waitr as an investion of Satan, and a game of cards as sure destruction, consider cremation a rank heresy. The Doctor is consequently obliged to suffer more or less sectioning; but, as he has been a reformer for lest years, he does not so much mind this. The had

CRIMINAL

The Decline and Fall Lawyer of St.

He Intensifies Prev by a Forgery o A Cowardly Woma dianapolis to Be

Great Excitement Mo., Over a Gr bery.

The Franklin Bank No Longer in Asylu DEEP DIS

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—In aroused in legal and comme ternoon by a rumor that tringed in National Convey aroused a large and lucrative practice, had been arrest browny, preferred against Brodhead, another lawyer head of his profession in the prominence as a politician at at the National Convey andidate for the Vice-United States. The moster been made by Mitchibe facts in the case supprisedly be successful. A Mitchell was doing a larger period in the received in the case supprisedly be successful. mercial Insurance Compan services at a subsidy of a overed, however, that while transacting their b pany were in litigation, an masal from the Bar Ass and the beginning of against him for unpa which culminated a f verdict of guilty of ser the charge preferred ag Inird and Pine streets, and signed by a man named E

Inird and Pine streets, and signed by a man named Ed bidorsed by himself and which he requested Mr. Cow When the banker saw Mr. It he told Mr. Mitchell that trouble in selling it with Mr. Mitchell then left time a bill broker called in and Mr. Coquard oldered also. The broker examine pronounced Col. Brodhead rery. The Colonel and Mr. listely sent for. The form it once stated that the sign ras not his own. Anticipe Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Coquard police station for an officer measenger had barely Mr. Mitchell, was greach, and, in order anight be firmly established Mr. Coquard's suggression, behind a door in the of Mitchell entered the plus him that he had offered the customers, who had pronound deep indignation said with much emphasis? Col. Brodhead indorsed upon the Colonel stepped is and said, quite as emphatic sir, that I did not!" It treitement which ensued of the Chestnut Station, a Mitchell, immediately on a motion succeeded in sna Mr. Coquard's hand, tear i the pleces into his mout up. The officer, bowever, hirost and choked him so was forced to expectors was forced to

piteous appeal to Col. Bro lleman agreed not to prose was accordingly discharged at endeavored to intervi-be stated that the case that the least he said about A BLACK MU Special Dispatch to INDIAMAPOLIS, Ind., P. nurder trial concluded the with a sentence of death. man of fair ability, and lea Church choir, who shot and a woman who had separat who sang in the choir, and who sang in the choir, and paying his astentions, and, to marry. He shot her Dec. 20, as she, was on and not far from the died almost instantly beautiful colored wor spears to have fond of her, but was anger by a belief that she had his were introduced on the made of homicidal insant testified that he remom occurrence. The trial has day, and has caused gre the colored people, the fe ter against the prisone stolid all through, and repassively, although he was builliff summoned him from that the jury had agreed agreement indicated the was greatly agitated, but before reaching the courts new trial will be argued Buslairk, of counsel for the city. It will no overn to at once to the Supreme

ALLEGED DE Special Dispatch
JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 26.who was elected Sheriff of vember, 1876, on the Remajority of 176 votes, file the County Clerk yeste examination of his account appears that Noble's Meann J. B. Stewart J. Messrs. J. B. Stewart, J. Johnston, E. W. Willard Johnston, E. W. Willard Baker, James Starkweat all of Wilmington. not their intention of withdu In consequence of this is alleged to be "she to resign, and the call for a special meeting pervisors on the 6th of 1 pose of appointing a such the exact amount of 1 tion is not known at pretion shows an apparent of which \$2,000 is from prisoners in the County-from the proceeds of twald that the Sheriff has squandered this money moral pleasure. He stip probably will until the meet.

GRAVE-KROKUK, Ia., Feb. 2 ARORUK, Ia., Feb. 22

Yandalism has just our
Clark County, Mo. A

man named John Boon
run-shot wound in the lawing been aroused the
lawing been aroused the latting been aroused the
latting been aroused that it has
latting been opened in demolished. A rope
seek, the body drawn of your the body clare. from the body classes which the body classes which the body classes with the body classes was a very remaind wounded Dec. 13 with an additional to the brail to be of the brail furched, producing a

nity for some enterprish

its, she had \$2.25 to her

bly have a conciliatory effect at Democratic House would vary its proceedings in contested allowing say one Republic his seat, or one Republican
his seat, or one Republican
his. If LEMOYNE and HOXIE
otice of contests before, under
if the Election law, Time was

meeting in New York Sunday abor would make such a move its rights." But, with the rec-railroad riots still fresh in the copie, there is not a flattering reduction of the army, and for to indulge in unstinted gore. boof and filling the at-rong odor of brimstone, and children of the magnates of

their charges to sleep with AND, even as French bonnes to hush their infants with ates that a long time ago some ates that a long time ago some and Palmerston: "That young the Prime Minister."

one day be Prime Minister."
PALMERSTON, "he will, and he
Liberal party." This prophery a vote of 193 to 84, rept debt. Of course it is a De

s, the New York papers would nzee at the New York Aquarium

e Buffalo Express plagiarizes upon octry by walling; and a little chimpy once; ass our joy and pride.

esn introduced in the New York protect the mouse of the Adiron-ainst the amateur hunters. What

nment against tobacco may be de-fact that Herr Camphausen, the ter of Finance, is about to resign failure of his bill taxing tobacco-rliament.

saper announces the death of Mr. Frolliot Vane de Vere Wil-mard-Burchard. It is surmised unning down-stairs and fell over se.

num, of Connecticut, is not to be n the Democratic Committee's just yet. If he had been he ticked like a mule—like "nine

Moscow named Vassilery has wen children by two successive propean scientists interested in are asking if he is a Vassil or s

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ature of the County Board-The tment.

PERSONAL.

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Astor has paid \$10,000 for Gen. that has won a high reputation in The Galveston News predicts that "at 4 years old will be the fastest ntry.

herman, of Cleveland, a niece of an, is currently reported. Senator lower, and has a daughter nearly orted flance.

andlow, a rich Brooklyn realmodiow, a rich Brooklyn realmodiow, a rich Brooklyn realmodiow, a rich Brooklyn realmodiow, and was buried on
before the funeral his daughten,
reid—praessate cadasere, as one
modion and the happy couple set
modion-trip.

cremation at Dr. Le Moyne's
moton, Pa., has revived much of
was manifest at the time Baron De
bursed. Washington is a stronga, and the old-fashioned Presbyand the waltx as an invention of
me of cards as sure destruction,
on a rank heresy. The Doctor is
iged to suffer more or less social
me has been a reformer for forty
tot so much mind this. The fact
thus far burned at his furnace were
led to grecourage the idea that cremen rite; and he desires, on this
believers make free use of their
this "original and only" fur-

CRIMINAL NEWS

Decline and Fall of a Prominent Lawyer of St. Louis. le Intensifies Previous Disgrace by a Forgery of \$300.

Cowardly Woman-Killer of In-dianapolis to Be Hanged.

great Excitement at Kahoka, Mo., Over a Grave-Robbery.

Franklin Bank Thief to Skulk No Longer in an Insane Asylum.

DEEP DISGRACE.

DEEP DISGRACE.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—Intense excitement was a used in legal and commercial circles this aftereon by a rumor that Zachias C. Mitchell, a very prominent lawyer, who until recently possed a large and lucrative insurance-company ratice, had been arrested on a charge of brief, preferred against him by Col. J. O. medbead, another lawyer who stands at the redicad, another lawyer who stands at the red of his profession in this State, and whose sommence as a politician appears in the fact at the National Convention he was a strong addate for the Vice-Presidency of the lated States. The most strenuous efforts are been made by Mitchell's friends to have to facts in the case suppressed, but they will redly be successful. A few months ago witchell was doing a large business, the Compared Insurance Company alone retaining his grites at a subsidy of \$300 a week. It was seconded, however, that he had been guilty. pany were in litigation, and this led to his dismissi from the Bar Association of this city, and the beginning of legal proceedings sealed him for unprofessional conduct, such colminated a few days since in a verdict of guilty of several of the counts in the charge preterred against him. About 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Mitchell called at the o'clock this afternoon Mr. Anteneti called at the bankley-house of L. Coquard, on the corner of Inird and Pine streets, and left a note for \$300, signed by a man named Edward Matthews and Indoned by a master and Col. J. O. Brodhead.

igned by a man named Edward Matthews and befored by himself and Col. J. O. Brodhead. Rich he requested Mr. Coquard to sell for him. When the banker saw Mr. Brodhead's signature, is teld Mr. Mitchell that he would have no rouble in selling it with that name op it. Mr. Mitchell them left, and in a short time a bill troker called in at the banking-office and Mr. Coquard offered him the note for als. The broker examined the instrument and reconnect Col. Brodhead's signature a foreign the Colonel and Mr. Mitchell were immerizely sent for. The former arrived first, and it sees at at at that the signature on the back was sot his own. Anticipating the arrival of it. Mitchell, Mr. Coquard sent down'to the police station for an officer to arrest him. The nessenger had barely departed when it. Mitchell was seen to appear and, in order that his guilt sight be firmly established, Col. Brodhead, at it. Coquard's suggression, took up his position whind a door in the office. As soon as Mr. Minhall entered the place, Mr. Coquard told in that he had offered the note to one of his atomers, who had pronounced Col. Brodhead's histomers, who had present the matter of the hotes,—unfortunately for him, however, it is a found that he had syallowed one of the hirst and choked him so vigorously that he was forced to expectorate the paper, when it is found that he had syallowed one of the hirst and choked h

A BLACK MURDERER. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

NDIAMAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—The Greenly brider trial concluded this afternoen after an sence of the jury of less than two hours, with a sentence of death. Greenly is a cofored min of fair ability, and leader of the Methodist Courch choir, who shot and killed Ida Kersey,

curch choir, who shot and killed Ida Kersey, a roman who had separated from her husband. Who sang in the choir, and to whom he had been paying his attentions, and, it appears, expected to marry. He shot her on Sunday evening, Dec. 20, as she was on her way to church, and not far from the church-door. She died almost instantly. She was a beautiful colored woman, and Greenly appears to have been passionately fund of her, but was angered beyond endurance by a belief that she had juted him. Love-letters were introduced on the trial, and a defense mide of homicidal insanity. Greenly himself testiled that he remembered nothing of the occurrence. The trial has been on since Thursday, and has caused great excitement among the colored people, the feeling being very bitter against the prisoner. He has been very stolid all through, and received the verdict impassively, aithough he was blanched when the hilliff summoned him from jail with a message that the jury had agreed. The quickness of the agreement midicated the death penalty, and he was greatly agitated, but recovered his nerve before reaching the court-room. A motion for a new trial will be argued as soon as ex-Judge Bustirk, of counsel for the defense, returns to the city. It will be overruled, and the case will to at once to the Suprème Court.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION. JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 26.—One Warren S. Noble,

JOLIET, III., Feb. 26.—One Warren S. Noble, sho was elected Sheriff of this county in Nownber, 1876, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 176 votes, filed his resignation with the County Clerk yesterday evening, and an amination of his accounts is now in progress. It appears that Noble's bondsmen, who are Messrs. J. R. Stewart, J. N. Stewart, Howard Jehnston, E. W. Willard, H. H. Wise, L. A. Liker, James Starkweather, and R. H. Gurney. Johnston, E. W. Wilard, H. H. Wise, L. A. Baker, James Starkweather, and R. H. Gurney, all of Wilmington, notified him yesterday of their misention of withdrawing from his bond. It consequence of this unloading, Noble, who is alleged to be "short." was compelled to resign, and the Clerk has issued a call for a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the 6th of March next for the purpose of appointing a successor and taking such other action in the matter as may be necessary. The exact amount of Noble's alleged detaleation is not known at present, but the investigation shows an apparent deficit of nearly \$3,500, at which \$2,000 is from the fund for dieting the prisoners in the County Jail, and about \$1,300 twen the proceeds of two execution sales. It is said that the Sheriff has lived extravagantly and spundered this money for illegitimate and import pleasure. He still continues in office, and trobably will until the Board of Supervisors seet.

GRAVE-ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEDKUK, Ia., Feb. 26.—A shocking case of sindalism has just come to light at Kahoka, Park County, Mo. A short time since a young dan named John Boon died from the effect of a in-abot wound in the forehead. Suspicaon laving been aroused that the grave had been fisturbed, an examination was made, and the last disclosed that it had been despoiled. The pave had been opened and the head of the cof-in demolished. A rope was placed around the sack, the body drawn out, and the head severed from the body close to the shoulders, fire which the body was pushed back not the coffin and the grave filled up. The was a very remarkable one. Boon was bounded Dec. 13 with a charge from a fun load-with buckshot, two of which entered the had lobe of the brain near the centre of the bead, producing a wound from which the cozed out. Contrary to expectation, he

survived, and was slowly recovering, when he took cold, suffered a relepse, and, about ten days ago, died. The physician who attended him requested the privilege of making a postmortem examination, but this was deuted. Suspicion at present rests on some of the physicians of Kahoka. Much indignation is felt, and every effort is being made to ferret out the guilty parties.

BOB MORRISON.

BOB MORRISON.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

STUROIS, Mich., Feb. 26.—The defalcation of R. H. Morrison, of this place, State Treasurer of the I. O. O. F., is the interesting theme for comment among his past friends and bondsmen. The character of the gentleman had scarcely been questioned before the news of his departure with the funds of the Order. The circumstances are about as follows: He was present at the encampment at Grand Rapids lately, and was re-elected Treasurer. He came to Sturgts on the night of the 21st inst., and, with hasty movements about town, prepared for a trip East on the morning train. He left this place on Friday morning, and nothing has been heard of him since. It is supposed that about \$3,000 belonging to the Order went with him. He has a few friends here who still hope for a satisfactory solution of what they term the "mystery." Mr. Morrison was a prominent member of the Odd-Fellows, Masons, and Knights Templar Orders. It is supposed that he has Scotland for his destination.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 28.—A horrible case of Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 26.—A horrible case of infanticide was developed a few days ago at Glover's Gap, a small station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about twenty miles from Wheeling. The body of an infant about two weeks old was dragged out from under a pig pen by some dogs. It was dreadfully mangled when discovered, and bore marks of strangulation. A Coroner's jury was at once called and the following facts came out: A young man named Perry Hall, about 26 years of age, had been paying attention to a Miss Carrie Tucker, a besutful girl of 18. He seduced her under promise of marriage, and she hid the still living child under the floor of the pig-pen to conceal her crime. She continued to work about the house until a day or two ago, when she was arrested and made a full confession of the crime. To-day she escaped from the officers who had charge of her, and, up to a late hour to-night, all attempts to discover her whereabouts had been futile. Prominent citizens of the place are suspected of complicity in her escape.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—Judge Elliott, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28.—Judge Elliott, of the Superior Court, decided to-day that Richard T. Taylor, the defaulting Cashier of the First National Bank of Franklin, must be returned to that county for trial, despite his incarceration in an insale asylum on a certificate of two Justices. He decides that such certificate is conclusive evidence of insanity, and says the Hospital for the Insane cannot be made a refuge for criminals. The Johnson County Court has jurisdiction of Taylor, and that Court must determine all questions arising out of the case.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. South Bend, Ind., Feb. 26.—Last evening

SOUTH BRND, Ind., Feb. 20.—Last evening a rough from Niles, Billy Campbell by name, began a row at the annual masquerade of the Turnverein in this city, by knocking down the Chief of the Fire Department. He then shot the President of the Society, inflicting a severe the resident of the Society, innicing a severe flesh-wound in the shoulder. Upon arresting him, some of his chums interfered and got well pounded for their pains. Campbell was com-mitted for examination when the wounded man shall be able to appear against him.

ROBBED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 26.—Augustus Phelps Township Treasurer of Augusta, reported to County Treasurer Gensley here to-day that he had been robbed of about \$400 tax money rehad been robbed of about \$400 tax money re-ceived by him. His house was entered last night by two men, one of whom seized him by the throat while the other took the money from be-neath his pillow where Phelps kept it. Phelps is responsible for the money, which he will have to replace, although illy able to do so. No clew to the thieves.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 26.—David Roberts, an esteemed citizen of Cresent Township, this county, was found dead in the highway near his home to-day, with a bullet-hole in his head. The perpetrator of the deed is supposed to be a neighbor named Jonathan Jones, who has fied the country. There had been for some time a dispute between the two men as to the temporary possession of some land, and this is believed to have been the cause of the murder. Both real worn fearning.

ASSASSINATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 26.—William Wilson Callender, the farmer boy who was arrested on Friday and committed to jail, charged with the assassination of his father, had a hearing to-day, and, for want of evidence, was discharged from custody. The murder is again laid on the Mollie Maguires.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Bulliberon, 1a., Feb. 26.—Walter Bird, charged with burglary and robbery, in having entered the house of J. B. Dunbar, some time since, and stolen \$8,000, was to-day found guilty and sentence deferred.

TRAIN-WRECKERS ARRESTED. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 26.-Charles Weaver and Edward Driesback have been arrested, and confess participation in a plot to wreck railroad trains.

CASUALTIES.

THE CALIFORNIA DELUGE. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—It is reported to-night that the Village of Isleton, on Andrus Island, in the delta of the Sacramento River een swept away, in consequence of the pressure been swept away, in consequence of the pressure brought upon the levees by cutting in the dikes on Grand Island, just across the river. Reports are continually coming in of disasters by the flood in Sacramento Valley. The water covers the whole face of country, and the destruction of property from Colusa to the mouth of the river aggregates millions of dollars. Fortunately, with but two or three exceptions, as far as learned, no loss of life has occurred. Steamers and barges are busy conveying live stock and other property to places of safety. The Legislature has made an appropriation of \$25,000 for the benefit of the sufferers.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. FLAGG STATION, Ogle Co., Ill., Feb. 26.—The remains of a man were found on the south side f the railroad track, one-half mile west of this station, this morning, who had evidently been station, this morning, who had evidently been killed by a train of cars some time early in the morning. From letters found on his person be is supposed to be Dennis Croak, formerly of No. 116 Archer avenue, who in 1877 had a brother named William Croke on the police force in Chicago. A Coroner's jury has been summoned, and are now stting on the body. His friends can gain such information as they may need from A. S. Hoadley, Rochelle, Ill.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE.
DUXBURY, Mass., Feb. 26.—Three more bodi have been found, making eight in all, supposed to be victims of a fishing schooner recently wrecked, which have been recovered.

POISONED. RICHPORD, Vt., Feb. 26.—A young woman named Button is the fourth death from drinking the water of a poisoned well. Other deaths expected.

COAL

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Navigation Company was held to-day. The report of the Board of Managers shows the total revenue for 1877 to be \$994,665; disbursements, \$1,189,-321; deficit, \$194,655. The result is attributed to the low price of coal and the strikes.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company announces the prices per ton for March as follows: Lump, \$3.75; steamboat, \$3.50; broken, \$3.25@3.50; egg, \$3.35@3.50; stove, \$3.75; postnut, \$3.25.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Board of Control of the combined coal companies agreed to limit the total production for the month of March to 325,000 tons, in order to reduce stock on hand.

INHOSPITALITY

The Scandard as Attack upon Our Russian Visitors at New York.

Dismay of the Princess Sovaroff at the "Sun's" Publication.

The Matter to Become an Affair Between Uncle Sam and

Hasty Preparation of the Noble Muscovites for an Ocean Journey.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—No clew has been found to the party who wrote the blackmailing story about Princess Sovaroff. To night the Times says the Princess sent a letter to the editor of the Sun, Count Kalouvrat, her nephew, carry-

the Sun, Count Raiouvrat, her nephew, carrying it and refusing to deliver it till he had a
receipt. In this letter she says:

I am astonished that you took the liberty to publish such an outrageous article on a lady foreigner
whose thought was that she would be hospitably
treated in America, as all foreigners are treated in
her country. MR. WAITE, OF THE WINDSOR is very indignant over the affair, and has taken steps for the most thorough investigation. The Count Kalouvrst, acting for the

Princess, went to the Police Court to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the publishers of the offensive article. He was informed that a warrant could not be issued. Upon subsequent legal advice, the Princess resolved upon an entirely different course, and one that will tand to make the different course, and one that will tand to make the different course. course, and one that will tend to make the case INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

The blackmail having been attempted through the Post-Office, the offense comes within the jurisdiction of the National Government. The person principally attacked was the Princess' father-in-law, Prince Sovaroff. He was charged with being an extravazant gambler, a creditor not only of his Government, but of most of his acquintances. His son, the younger Prince Sovaroff, the Princess' husband, was charged with the same offenses, with the additional one of robbing his wife of \$10,000 worth of diamonds to pay gambling debts, and for which it was alleged he was discharged from his position in the army and exiled. The elder Prince Sovaroff is

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ALL THE BUSSIAN INand chief aide-de-camp to the Czar. The charges, if not true, are libelous in the extreme, because they allege offenses for which, according to the laws of Russia, he should be expelled from office and punished. Besides, they cast serious reflection upon the Emperor's Gov-

cast serious reflection upon the Emperor's Government, and imply a bad form of official corruption. The younger Prince is Aidede-Camp to the Czar also, and the charges against his father, and his retention in the Russian service in the event of their truth, is a still worse reflection upon the Imperial Government. The attention of the Russian Government will be called to the publication, and efforts made through it to have the United States Government take the matter up.

THE PRINCESS is utterly crushed by the affair. When a Times reporter called upon her she was in tears. Her room was in confusion, incident to preparations for a long journey. The Princess said she had made up her mind to terminate her visit to this country and return home. She had intended to remain here some time, and travel extensively for her health, which is very poor, but she

REGARDED HER TREATMENT AS SO OUTRAGEOUS that she had settled up her affairs and taken nassage in the Cunard steamship Scythis, and that she had settled up her affairs and taken passage in the Cunard steamship Scythia, and would sail for Europe this morning at 11 o'clock. The Princess said she did not care for herself, but for her father-in-law's good name.

CANADA.

Convention, at Believille, of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario - New Brunswick - Fish - O'Donovan Rossa -Heavy Failures.

BELLEVILLE, Opt., Feb. 24.-The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario have just held a very successful Convention here.

Prof. Bell, of Albert College, delivered the annual address. He said the total cheese-prod-uct of Ontario for the past year was 44,000,000

pounds, and of butter 13,745,000 pounds.

Prof. Wetherell, of the Live-Stock Journal, delivered an address on feeding and feeding dairy-stock. He said the most profitable dairyows had been bred from Short-Horns and Holsteins, and advocated feeding in the stable instead of pasturing, and the weeding out of unprofitable cows.

The Hon. X. A. Willard, of Little Falls, N. Y., advocated the making of butter in the win-ter-season, as the work can be easily performed, and the product will realize the best price He urged the making of fine Cheddar-cheese, to suit the English market; and attributed the inferiority of American cheese to defective

inferiority of American cheese to detective curing-rooms.

The Hon. Harris Lewis said the West had the advantage of the East in winter-dairying, having cheap grain. He did not believe winter-dairying could be made to pay in the East. He advocated the continuance of the present system, so that both sections could put their product on the market when most valuable.

Mr. Hoxie, of Wilkesboro, N. Y., read a paper on Holstein eattle as dairy-cows, and claimed for them superior milk-production to any other breed.

preed.

Prof. Arnold delivered an address on cheese-making, and spoke to precisely the same effect as at the Western Dairymen's Convention, at

Prof. Arnold delivered an address on cheesemaking, and spoke to precisely the same effect as at the Western Dairymen's Convention, at Ingersoll.

Prof. Stewart, of Chicago, delivered an address on milk-production, and how to obtain the best results from the dairy. He said nothing could be got from Nature without an equivalent; therefore, as milk contained all the elements of animal bodies, the food given to the cow must supply all these elements. He recommended the mixing of straw with clover-hay for food, and the feeding of oil-cake and straw, and bran and straw, which mixtures were as good as hay, and cheaper. Oats and peas formed one of the best soiling crops, and he found advantage in using fodder-corn in conjunction. He recommended corn-meal as being cheaper than hay, as was also oil-meal, to be fed to a certain extent,—one ouart of oil-meal per day being enough. The stables should be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees, and plenty of light given to the animals.

The Hon. Harris Lewis read a paper on the subject, "Is There Danger of an Overproduction of Butter and Cheese?" He enlarged upon the magnitude of the interests involved, giving statistics to show the growth of the trade in the United States for 1790, when the exports of cheese were 144,000 pounds, and of butter the value was \$48,000, up to 1877, when the exports of these were 144,000 pounds, and of butter the value at \$480,000,000; so there was no wonder that the question arose, Was there not danger of overproduction? He did not fear overproduction from the efforts of Western farmers, favored as they are by unjust discrimination of the trunk-lines of railways. When the adulteration of milk was stopped, the consumption of milk would be doubled. He advised his hearers to take for their motto, "Upward and Onward," and to make butter and cheese equal to the best in the world, and there would be no danger of a failure of the market.

A resolution was passed commending the action of the Ontario Government in establishing an Experimental Dairy at the Agr

of all the provinces except Manitoba are in session.

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The annual report of the Minister of Fisheries says there are now seven establishments in the Dominion devoted to the artificial reproduction of fish. On the support of these, \$24,037 was expended during the year. From these establishments there were distributed in 1877 the following kinds of fish. viz.: Salmon, 5,515,000; speckled trout, 24,000; whitefish, 7,364,000; total, 13,489,000. There

were also deposited in the hetching-troughs of these establishments, in the fall of 1877, to be ready for distribution in June next, 33,500,000 ova, of which 31,000,000 were those of white-fish.

The Boone brothers—Canadian boys—appeared by command before the Governor-General, and made some extraordinary rife-shooting. As marksmen they stand unrivaled,—shooting potatoes off each other's heads while standing back to back, using a piece of looking-glass to take sight with.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. McKenzie presented a message from the Governor-General, inclosing a dispatch from the Colomial Office on the subject of extradition. The dispatch stated that, as the whole sabject of extradition was before a Royal Commission, the imperial Government did not deem it necessary to deal separatoly with the matter of extradition between the United States and Canada, add suspended the operations of the act of 1870.

E. McGillivray, an extensive wholesale grocer and prominent citizen, has failed. His indirect liabilities will exceed \$500,000. The Bank of Montreal is interested to the extent of \$65,000. The Merchants' Bank is also interested, but the amount is not known.

Beecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronyro, Feb. 26.—The public mind is greatly agitated syrer the invitation extended by the Irish societies to O'Donovan Rosas to lecture here on the 18th prox. on "Irish Liberty." It is understood no street-parade will take piace on St. Patrick's day.

Moynemal, Feb. 26.—A writ of attachment has been issued against Stephen Davidson & Co.. dry goods. Liabilities, \$125,000; assets, \$30,000. A writ of attachment was also issued against Samuel Wood & Co., dry goods. Liabilities, \$50,000.

STATE AFFAIRS.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 28.—Represen Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. 38.—Representative W. H. Mills, who refused to answer fully the questions of the Bribery Inrestigating Committee, in anticipation of being called to the bar of the House, has made affidavit that he was approached by a person opposed to the School Text-Book bill, who intimated that he could make it an object for Mills to change front on that bill, and said he meant business, and there was no middle-man in it. Mills stopped there, and declined to give his name, because the man approached him as a confidential friend.

The House passed the Text-Book bill with

him as a confidential friend.

The House passed the Text-Book bill with two amendments requiring the concurrence of the Senate. One postpones for two years the mandatory clause of the law regarding districts coming under the Merrill contract, and gives such districts the privilege of rejecting Mersuch districts the privilege of rejecting rill's books in 1885 by a two-thirds vote. The rill's books in 1885 by a two-thirds vote. The other provides that, on petition of one-tenth of the legal voters in any county, the question of taking the Merrill books shall be submitted to a popular vote of such county, and, if three-fourths vote against them, they shall not be introduced there.

The House also passed a bill appropriating \$14,000 for enlarging the west wing of the Capitol.

Capitol.

The House was in private aession to-night, hearing evidence relating to the Page impeachment petition, with little prospect of reaching a

ment petition, with little prospect of reaching a vote.

The Senate Committee of the Whole recommended for passage a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention. So many amendments have been attached to the Constitution of 1858 that it is rather confusing.

The Scuate passed, with no votes to spare, a bill limiting homestead exemption from debt to \$4,000 valuation; also a bill for setting apart 500,000 acres of the internal improvement land for payment of State railroad bonds; also a General Tax law, restoring the original "fron-clad tax law."

The House passed a bill giving the land-grant to the Southern Minnesota Extension Company, a compromise measure designed to secure the completion of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Fob. 26.—The Assembly spent nearly the whole of a long session discussing the Blennial-Session resolutions, which finally passed under the operations of the previous question, by 65 to 26. It adopted a resolution to furnish two copies to each member of both Houses of the Revision of the Laws. A joint resolution was the Revision of the Laws. A joint resolution was concurred in relative to the national finances. A bill for the punishment of any person using male animals for purposes of procreation in sight of any dwelling-house or public road was passed.

In the Senate, a resolution was presented, which lies over, providing for a recess after general business is disposed of till April 16, to accommodate the Committee on Revision of the Statutes. Senator Barden presented the additional and coucluding Report of the Revisers' Committee.

tional and concluding Report of the Revisers' Committee.

The Assemby at the evening session concurred in a bill relating to the manner of holding elections in Waupaca, passed a bill to revise the charter of Chippewa Falls, and indefinitely postponed a number of bills. A call of the House was ordered on an unimportant bill, and the Assembly remained in session a couple of hours, simply to keep anxious members from attending the Governor's reception.

The second reception of Gov. Smith was very largely attended by legislators and citizens generally.

ELGIN DAIRY MATTERS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 26.—An interesting meeting of the Board of Trade was held to-day, at which were present several distinguished guests, in-cluding J. H. Real, Francis D. Moulton, W. W. Ingraham, Charles D. Hunter, and M. Folson of New York, the last of whom is President of the New York State Dairymen's Associati Several samples of dairy salt were placed on

A letter was received from the citizens of Ivanhoe, Ill., stating that they had erected a first-class cheese factory, and now they desired a practical cheese and butter maker to conuct it.
The following resolutions introduced by J. H.

The following resolutions introduced by J. H. Reall were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Board of Trade cordially indores the movement organised at Cieveland recently for an American Dairy Fair during the present year.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to T. Mortimer Searer, Eq., of New York, and the organization of which he is Secretary, for the earnest and effective efforts being made towards the protection of consumers against imposition from the use of eleomargarine for butter.

M. Folsom, being called upon, made some remarks touching the first resolution, decidedly recommending Chicago as the most central and desirable point for the meeting of the forthcoming American Dairy Fair.

Francis D. Moulton has accepted an invitation to speak before the Scientific and Historical Society next week.

Cameron, Amberg & Co. Receive a Severe Scorching.

Loss on Building, Stock, Etc., Esti-mated at About \$60,000.

CHICAGO.

At 10:25 o'clock last night, as Officer Louders was walking beat in the vicinity of the Tremont House, he saw a bright light on the third floor of No. 84 Lake street, occupied by Cameron, Amberg & Co., blank book manufacturers and printers. Watching it for a few seconds, he became satisfied that that portion of the building was on fire. He turned in the alarm and notified Engine 18, which has its house just around the corner. In a few minutes all the engines which a second call from the business district will bring out were on the ground, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, were pouring into the burning building thousands of gallous of water per minute. The house cries of the firemen, the hissing steam, the crash of breaking glass, and the noisy exhaust of the steamers soon attracted a large crowd of sight-seers from the theatres and neighboring saloons. The guests and employes of the Treinont and Commercial Hotels were early on the qui vive, and watched the struggle of the firemen with the larges with considerable interest. CHICAGO.

guests and employes of the Tremont and Commercial Hotels were early on the qui vive, and watched the struggle of the firemen with the flames with considerable interest.

The windows looking out on the alley in the rear of the building were protected with iron shutters, which fastened on the inside. While these delayed the efforts of the firemen, who were stationed in the alley, and necessitated the foreible removal of the iron plates from one of the windows so that a stream could be thrown in, yet they were of good service in another direction. They prevented the flames from crossing the alley to the large wholesale groceries on the north side of the alley, and in addition deprived the tire of the draught that otherwise would have given it a greater impetus.

THE FIRE EVIDENTLY ORIGINATED in the bindery, which is located in the front part of the third floor. The cause is unknum. There was a stove in the place used for heating gine and other purposes, but the employes of the place are sure that no fire, other than a few dying embers, was left in the stove at the close of the day's work. They assert that great care was taken in this room to prevent fire. The clippings were carefully heaped or carried out, and all combustibles were moved away from the stove. Nevertheless the fire in this stove was the direct or indirect cause of the blaze.

It was also discovered by George Sheahan, one of Pińkerton's watchmen, who, while patrolling his beat saw afaint glare through the third-story windows, and promptly gave the alarm to Engine Company No. 18. Some delay was occasioned by the locked and bolted doors, and, by the time the firemen got to the third floor, the fire was breaking through the front windows, and the door at the bead of the stairs was already burned half through. This door was forced, and a stream directed through the passages, but the flames had already gained too great headway to be so easily subdued. By this time Officers Louders and McHugh, of the city force, had arrived upon the scene, and the former,

force, nad arrived upon the seene, and the forcer, upon noticing the rapidity with which the fire was increasing, turned in the second alarme, where the fire originated, was occupied by Cameron, Amberg & Co., printers and stationers, who carried about \$90,000 worth of stock. The loss is estimated to be about \$93,000 worth of stock. The loss is estimated to be about \$93,000 worth of stock. The loss is estimated to be about \$93,000 worth of stock. The loss is estimated to be about \$93,000 worth of stock of the seen and the stock is under the subject of the seen and counting-room and for storing the finer quality of stationery. Upon the second of floor was a stock of paper, the third was used as a sales room-and counting-room, preservoim, etc.

The first floor was used as a sales of the seen of the floor was a stock of paper, the third was used by the bindery and ruling department, and the fourth as a composing-room, preservoim, etc.

The first floor was used as a sales room-and counting-room, and for storing the washed the whole building down, "which he explained to mean that he was affaid that the great which break down the floors. It seems that the store is not supported in the curre, though the whole building down, "which he explained to mean that he was affaid that the great which break down the floors. It seems that the store is not supported to the curre, though the whole building down, "which he explained to mean that he was affaid that the great weight of water, added to that of the curre, and the store of the curre, and for storing the whole building down, "which he explained to the total current of the flooring that the presence is \$22,000 and to what the burn' and the floor stock as worth \$25 lar. The afterwards re-established at Nos. 14 and 16 West Randolph street, and in 1872 they moved to their present location. They had large contracts with nearly every railroad entering the city for printing. The gentlemen told a Tribune reporter last evening that they would be re-established again in a very short time,—as soon as they could put up the presses and get a new stock,—in a few weeks at most.

As to the extent of the actual loss of the firm it is hard to estimate, but of the stationery stock but very little will be saved, and about \$85,000 will cover that. Of the presses and machinery, should the floors remain intact, there may be a salvage of from 35 to 50 per cent.

London, Liverpool & Globe, London and London, Liverpool & Globe, London and Liverpool
Imperial and Northern, London
Hartford Fire, Hartford
Glirard, Philadelphia.
German-American, New York.
Buffalo, of Buffalo,
Insurance Company of North America.
Commercial Union, London.
Home Insurance Company, New York.
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco.
Phenix Insurance Company, Strocklyn.
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Boston.
Williamsburg City, Brooklyn.
Royal, Liverpool
Shoe and Leather, Boston.
Irving, New York.
Etna, Hartford
Lancashire, Manchester, Eng.
Gueen, Liverpool and London.
Enterprise, Cincinnati
The London Assurance
Amazon, Cincinnati.

Moras, house-furnishing actions, figher Shepard & Co., who monopoins the entire building. These buildings are all four-referred in length.

Hardly had the first togget of fame burnt through the windows of list third floor before street corners, turned in stitution to the Jones of the third floor before street corners, turned in stitutions to the promise depends with a warsa diportation of the street of the corner of the house promptly statismed guards at the doors and stairways permitted but for the stairs. Whilm the one bull boarders to control the stairs, whilm the own bull boarders to control the stairs. Whilm the own bull boarders to control the stairs, whilm the own bull boarders to control the stairs. Whilm the two bull boarders to control the stairs, whilm the stair prompts and control and creaming the stairs of the stairs. Whilm the stairs of the sta

unable to reach the scene on account of the mul-blockade, the building and contents were entire-consumed. The building belonged to Jacob Boeck, was valued at \$1,000, and was insured for \$300. Mr. Strassler's loss on stock is \$300; insured for \$550. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

AT ASHTABULA, O. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—A fire at Ashtabula, O., this morning, destroyed about \$15,000 worth of property, partly covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27-1 a. m.-Indica-WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27—1 a. m.—indications: For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Vaileys, falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO. Feb. 28—Midnight.

Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Emin Weather.

| Stations | Bur. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather | Rain | Realther | Rain | Rain | Realther | Rain | Realther | Rain | Realther | Rain | Realther | Rain | Realther | Rain | Realther | Rain | Rain | Realther | Rain | Rain | Realther | Rain | Rain | Realther | Rain | R

To Activate Searce, Ed., of New York, and to the constitution of which he is Secretary, for the common of the constitution of the constitution of which he is Secretary, for the common of the common

Don't Slight Your Teeth— member that upon their labor the health of i much depends. Keep them periset, and, ler to do so, manipulate them with a brash di I in the fragrant Sozodont once or twice a de-

was before in my life, and am, as I think, a living contradiction of the prophecies of the most learned medical talent of New England, for with all of their combined wisdom, they could not accomplish so such as that simple regalance medicine called Vegetine, to which I am indebted for health, life, and happiness. EUGENE S. SULLIVAN, 367 Athens-et., Police Station 4.

SUFFOLK, SS., BOSTON, Mass., NOV. 22, 1875.

Then personally appeared the above-named Eugene E. Sullivan, and made oath that the foregoing statument is true, before me.

HOSEA B. BOWEN,
Justice of the Peace.

VEGETINE

FURTHER PROOF. FACTS WILL TELL.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Allow me to say a word in favor of Vegetine. During the nast year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 3d of November until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week; I had eight of the best physicians in the State, but got no help, and constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had beart-disease, phthisis, pysemis, and kidney complaint. In June, finding I was failing under the treatment of the physicians, I commenced the use of Vegetine, through the earnest persuasion of friends, and Lam hapony to state, with good re-Vegetine, through the earnest persuasion of friends, and, I am happy to state, with good results. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk half, a mile, and ride six. I am greatly encouraged, and shall continue using the Vegetine if I can get it. I am a poor man, but for the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity. Yours, very thankfully, A. J. BURBECK.

VEGETINE H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES. Golden Opportunity West End Dry Goods House,

Madison & Peoria-sts., North Side Dry Goods House,

North Clark & Erie-sts. Hamburg **Embroideries!**

Greatest Bargains Ever Shown in this City. Hamburg Edgings, 1/2 to 1/4 inch, 2, 3, 4 and 5 cts. Hamburg Edgings, % to % inch wide, 6, 7, and 8c.

7, and Sc.

Hamburg Edgings, % to 1% inches wide, in new and choice patterns, 10 and 12%c.

Hamburg Edgings, 1% to 2% inches wide, heavy, showy patterns, 15 to 20c.

Hamburg Edgings, 2 to 3 inches wide, in rich patterns, 32 to 25c.

500 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings, 3% to 6 inches wide, in the newest and choicest designs of the season, 30 to 750—extra good value.

Hamburg Insertions, to match all our Edges, at a great bargain.

Ladies' Extra Pine Linen Hdkfs., large inc. 12%0.
Ledies' Unlaundered Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., very fine, 18c, well worth 30c.
1,000 pieces Pique Trimmings, 10c each, worth 50c.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., full size, heavy quality, 25c, usual price 60c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON—THE GREAT

Out Wednesday, March & in the FIRESTITE COMPAN ION. Story by Margrest Lee, and founded upon it soppies play now being sched in the Union Square The Story to communes March 4, in No. 542 of the FREE SLUX COMPANION.

Light Demand for Loans --- New York Exchange Weak.

The Market Price of Chicago City and Cook County Bonds. The Produce Markets Steadier --- Pro

Pirm. eral Weakening in Breadstuffs-Hogs Lower-Stocks of Grain on Shore and

visions Basier, but Close

Afrat. FINANCIAL.

The loan market was quiet. The banks without exception report business dull. The supply of parer is only moderate. The country demand for adiscounts has slackened with the decrease in the country orders for currency. The discount busicess of the banks in done almost entirely with ommercial customers. The new loans are not qual to the payments, and discounts are consensity retreating, while deposits are advancing, ates of discount are 7@10 per cent. New York tchange was weak, and sold between banks at c per \$1,000 discount. The clearings were \$2,000.

letter to the Panama Star and Herak particulars about an agreement between gs' executors and the Guild of Miners, by

The New York Herald urges that it is a sine quate that before the stock market can be made to dyance it must give way. It says:

Great blocks of stocks, held in a few strong ands which not only have the power but the infinition to thimblerig the market at pleasure, are he reverse of inviting to the average speculator, the has no notion of running the risk of being rawn and quartered to help either Mr. Keene or nybody else out of his dilemma. A general discision of shares, however, would restore confience, remove the spprehension of a trap, and form healthy basis upon which to predicate a rase if an financial barometer should jook that way. It wery certain that something must be done or the dock Exchange may as well shut up shop.

SALE OF SILVER.

SALE OF SILVER.

The San Francisco Bulletin of Feb. 17 notes a rivate cable dispatch received by a San Francisco ank, stating that the German Government has backleded a sale of \$25,000,000 of fine silver to the Russian Government. The German surplus bifore this sale was estimated at \$70,000,000 to \$110,000,000. Russia's object in the purchase is highlered to be the redemption of some of her pa-

PAPER MONEY IN GREAT BRITAIN. The total circulation of the Bank of England, the English private and joint-stock banks, Jan. 19, was \$158, 911, 520. The circulation of the Scotch banks was \$29, 451, 225, and of the Irish banks, \$85, 318, 270. During the year the circulation of the United Kingdom fell off \$9, 785, 175. The builton in the Bank of England was \$121, 888, 195. in the Scotch banks, \$21, 017, 845, and in the Irish banks, \$15, 657, 055.

nks, \$15, 657, 055. GOLD AND GREENBACKS. old was 101%@101% in greenbacks.



United States 44. 1036
United States 44. 1036
United States 44. 1036
United States 44. 1036
LOCAL SECURITIES.

There was a firmer feeling in Chicago City and Cook County bonds. For Chicago 7 per cent water blonds 1034 and interest was paid vesterday, and the same price was offered for more. Day before yesterday the brokers paid 107 for Cook County bonds and asked 4074. Transactions were on the same basis yesterday. No Cook County bonds or Chicago City Water bonds were offered at 108 to our Inowhedge. Enforts have been made by brokers find interested parties to use the condition of the bloston market, where comparatively few of these fonds are held, for the purpose of breaking down the Chicago market. These tactics have failed. There are Chicago capitalists to take all that are effered at a bargain. Several large holders of Cook County bonds yesterday refused to take 107%. That there is some weakness in the market is not to be denied. Chicago City's are weaker than Cook County's, but the decline in neither is anything like as much as has been represented, and what there is is due to the mistake made in Boston of confounding the bonds with the certificates, and supposing that the recent decision with regard to the latter affected the former.

Transactions yesterday were on the following basis:

Bid. Asked. ..*108% *107% Chicago City 7 per Water 100%
Chicago City 7 per sent Sewerage.
Cook Country 7 per cent Sewerage.
Cook Country 7 per cent Sewerage.
Cook Country 7 per cent Sewerage.
100 City Railway (count Side). 150
City Railway (count Side). 150
City Railway (count Side). 120
Trader's Insurance Country. 120 *And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ohio & Missis 22 D. L. & W.... 341 A. & P. Tui

he Stock B

104 Kentuck

15 Mexican

184 Northern Belle

195 Northern Belle

196 Northern Belle

196 Northern Belle

197 Northern Belle

198 Raymond & Ety

29 Raymond & Ety

29 Raymond & Ety

20 Segregated Belcher

24 Sarage

111

24 Sarage

112

25 Segregated Belcher

26 Sarage

113

26 Segregated Belcher

27 Alta Curry

28 Tellow Jacket

198 Tellow Jacket

298 Tellow Ja NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 26.—Gold, 101%@102%.
Sight exchange on New York at psr.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 492%.
FOREIGN.
LONDON, Feb. 26.—Rate of discount in ornarket for three-months' bills, 2; Bank of E

market for three-months' bills, 2; Bank of England the same.
Consols, money and account, 98.
American Securities—'66s, 102½; '67s, 106½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103½.
Eric. 9%; preferred, 22½.
Paris, Feb. 26.—Rentes, 100f. 90c. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record 1,200 1,500

2,500

1.00 Sixty-first st, s c or of Cottage Grove av, n f,
1.073x507 ft, dated Feb. 15. (Heury C. Clement
et al. to George W. Parker).

Hyde Park av, 144 ft s of Fifty first st, w f, 60
ft, dated Feb. 8.

State st, 97 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 25x104
ft, dated Feb. 1.,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations Monday. 8 10.15 7.25 3.625 5.35 1.04 1.086 4214 5414 4512 31(6 4 2 6 54 102.1294 95 9-10 4.89 Shoulders, boxed... Short ribs, boxed... Whisky... Wheat.

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

125 miles (200 miles	Receipts.		Shipments.	
State of the state	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	16,345	8,375	20,605	8, 230
Wheat, bu	101,098	13,314	129,977	7.545
orn, bu	104,647	151, 253	114, 354	70,932
ats. bu	48,432	38,944	963,035	18,985
kye, bu		2,490		400
Barley, bu	18,304	17,590		4, 129
rass seed, bs.	201,020	314,005	299, 047	303, 795
lax seed, ba		62, 220	117, 123	*****
3. corn, bs	36,000	34,937	22,560	21,651
meats, bs	984,000	95, 100	4, 876, 840	2, 539, 510
	*******	**** *****	110	60
seef. bris			4	76
ork, bris	225		552	1,294
allow, Ds	697, 850	41.960	1, 428, 304	570, 929
allow, Ds	45,070	36,860	44,700	272, 200
utter. ba	115, 813	65,034	147,955	56, 600
re'd hogs, No	1,036	8,317	329	939
ive hogs, No.	16,546	7,402	3,086	2,306
attle, No	3, 115	4.854	1,219	1,630
heep, No	1,407	1,510	1,056	190
ides, ibs	157, 763	220, 505	152, 288	211,603
lighwin's, bris		153	8	277
Vool, lbs	25, 575	21,302	39,730	56, 999
otatoes, bu.,	540	3, 137	568	60
oal. tons	3,737	3, 232	261	594
ay, tons	89	63	41	20
umper, m. ft.	268	500	1,256	1,555
hingles, m	320	310	485	730
ait, bris	1.440	700	1,854	2,221
oultry, Ibs	13,700	14,860	77, 214	78, 250
oultry, coops	Sec. 25 2 1	5		
ame, pkgs		12		
ggs, pkgs	507	583	111	679
heese, bxs	798	256	181	734
apoles, bris	112	1.099	5	160

G. apples, bris 112 1,088 5 160 Beans, bu..... 754 345 183 137 Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 3,530 bn wheat, 669 bn oats, 431

consumption: 3,530 bu wheat, 669 bu oats, 431 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 7 cars No. 1 hard, 4 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 soft spring, 36 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (70 wheat); 8 cars high-mixed corn, 17 cars new do, 41 cars new mixed, 10 cars No. 2 corn, 127 cars rejected, 37 cars no grade (240 corn); 10 cars white cats, 5 cars No. 2 mixed do; 2 cars No. 2 rye; 10 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars extra No. 3 do, 1 car ordinary No. 3 do, 8 cars feed (27 barley). Total, 354 cars, or 140,000 bu. Inspected out: 34,904 bu wheat, 3,586 bu corn, 7,311 bu barley.

The direct foreign exports from this city last week included 1,842 bris four, 79,552 bu wheat, 41,903 bu corn, 8,417 bu oats, 11,180 bu barley, 1,191 bris pork, 11,686 boxes meats, 2,900 cases canned do, 5,545 tes and 1,350 other page lard, 600 bris beef, 1,700 bris alcohol, 92,519 lbs seeds, and 975 bris oat-meal.

canned do, 5, 545 tes and 1, 500 other bags lard, and 975 bris oat-meal.

On and after March 1 the fees for out-inspection of grain will be collected by the warehousemen.

The proposition to limit regular pork to that packed during the four winter months is exciting a great deal of comment on 'Change. There are few who do not hold that the rule ought to have been left alone in the first place, but there are a great many who question the justice of changing it back again at the present time, now that so many contracts have been made for summer delivery.

It was stated unofficially yesterday that the Committee on Appeals from Grain Inspection had decided, in the 100-car-load corn case, that the corn delivered was good No. 2.

Rail freights were quoted as in fair demand, on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York. Through rates to Liverpooi, in specie, per 100 lbs, were 49c for grain by sail, 51@51%c do by steam, and 60@62c on provisions.

Through rates to Liverpoot, in specie, per 100 lbs, were 49c for grain by sail, 51@51½c do by steam, and 60@62c on provisions.

Freight room was chartered Monday for 52, 000 bu corn to Buffalo to load now. The terms were variously stated as 3c and 3½c.

The leading produce markets were only moderatly active yesterday, and grain was generally lower, except rye, while provisions were steadier, notwithstanding a reported decline of 5c per 100 lbs in live hogs. The quotations from the other side of the Atlantic were irregular on grain, but consols were unchanged, and roports were received to the effect that negotiations were progressing satisfactorily between Russis and Turkey, but that there was still room for uncasiness with respect to the English situation. The receipts of produce were poor in volume, and the weather was warm for February, but dry, and favorable to the movement of grain and live stock. The markets were rather bare of outside orders, hence the volume of trading was not large.

The demand for dry goods was not altogether satisfactory, though, taking into consideration the duliness of trade in the interior, the volume of sales was quite up to reasonable expectations. Values underwent no important change, ruling steady and firm both for cotton and woolen textiles. Groceries were moderately active and unchanged. Coffees were again wesk and unsettled. Segars, rice, sirups, nolesses, and teas were fairly firmer. In the dried-fruit market little that is new was developed. For the time of year there was a fairly satisfactory movement, and the general tenor of prices was steady and firm. Fish were in better request, and the market had a more settled tone. No changes were reported in the butter and cheese markets. Oils net with some attention, and were stendy as previously quoted. Jobbers of leather were fairly busy. Bagging was

wood at previous quotations.

Lumber was in moderate demand, and steady.

The trade with the country seems to be backward, owing to the bad roads. Dealers are snipping considerable lumber, chiefly on old orders. The logging season is drawing to a close, with only a moderate proportion of the log crop that was contracted for at the banks of the streams. The hardware market was dull but steady, excepting tracted for at the banks of the streams. The hardware market was dull but steady, excepting tinplates, which were quoted weak. Seeds were more active and firm. The receipts were moderate, and there were plenty of orders for good seed of nearly all varieties. Hides, wool, and broomcorn were unchanged. Hay advanced under a good local demand, with light offerings, and the country roads are cetting so bad that the farmers cannot haul the hay to the stations. Poultry of all kinds was in request and firmer.

ill kinds was in request and firmer.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the store of the sto

1878. 1877.

717 2 789

1, 839 4, 239

23, 198 4, 239

23, 198 4, 211

65, 117 200, 861

11, 124 92, 861

86, 869 48, 22

364, 539 138, 955 717 1,838 382 24,520 804,249 55,257 12,571 346 71,528 363,519 1, 363, 684 8, 284, 639 1,334,878 20, 434 74, 606 48, 284 869 880, 497 12, 975 22, 701 25, 884 752 409, 912 1, 887 254, 462 200, 386 \$90, 821 12, 408 22, 206 22, 151 549, 984 535, 860 8, 558, 72 Total. 604,498 84,123 3,688 85,272 206, 142 5, 093 558 45, 834 205, 371 46,715 No. 1.. No. 2..... 82, 973 133, 980 2, 443 770 34, 061 149, 769 2, 443 770 169, 546 187,043 187.81 Total... 21,838 11,812 572,148 2,232 22,302 21, 636 11, 812 581, 051 2, 611 22, 236 215, 12 176, 573 10, 281 231, 308 74, 110

74, 101 10, 287 710,877 723, 934 ures show a decrease during last week of 28,808 wheat, 35,876 bu corn, 1,704 bu cats, 17,497 bu wheat, 35, 876 bu corn, 1, 704 bu cats, 17, 497 bu rye, 13, 059 bu barley. Total decrease, 96, 942 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include \$1, 200 bu No. I Minnesota and 10, 734 bu No. 2 do.

Also, affoat last Saturday in the harbor at this port, 12, 515 bu No. 1 soft spring, 176, 165 bu No. 2 do, 46, 716 bu No. 2 do, 7,076 bu No. 1 hard wheat, 14, 269 bu No. 2 do (256, 741 wheat); 279,693 bu No. 2 corn, 3, 108 bu rejected, 78, 536 bu high-mixed (361, 337 corn); 133, 253 bu No. 2 coats, 2, 689 bu No. 2 white (155, 942 cats). Total affoat, 774,020 bu.

float, 774,020 bu. This is an increase of 35,440 bu corn. Hence the total quantity of grain in store and affoat here decreased 61, 502 bu.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Mil-Feb. 25, 1878, 85, 154 140, 857 406, 015 56, 358 730 54, 850 Feb. 28, 1877. 19, 399 103, 429 1, 312, 600 355, 437 215, 114 18, 281

Total 723, 684 2,021, 287 Also, 4, 197 bu corn, 19, 321 bu oats, 478,081 bu barley, ud 114,816 bu rye. Buffalo—Whest, 533, 628 bu; corn, 212, 533 bu. Oswego-Wheat, 490,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu; parley, 460,000 bu. Baltimore-Wheat, 422,251 bu; corn, 759, 710 bu.

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

Feb. 26—Receipts: Flour, 12, 490 brls; wheat, 192, 150 bu; corn, 82, 382 bu; cats, 15, 525 bu; corn-meal, 1,026 pkgs; rye, 12, 536 bu; barley, 17,050 bu; malt, 3,625 bu; pork, 2,104 pkgs; beef, 660 pkgs; cut meats, 5, 458 pkgs; lard, 4, 740 pkgs; whisky, 544 brls. Exports for past 24 hours—Flour, 8, 500 brls; wheat, 165,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; barley, 28,-

GOODS RECHIVED
at Chicago Customs, Feb. 26: Fowler Brothers,
230 sacks salt; Mandeil Brothers, I case cottons;
Washington Butcher's Sons, 1 case soaps, etc.;
Lyon & Healy, 4 cases musical instruments; Henry T. Wills, 100 skins dates; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 172 sacks salt; West & Co., 9 casks shells; Keith Brothers, 8 cases dry goods. Collections,

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were rasher less active, and averaged easier, though the market was firm as compared with the previous afternoon, and closed better, with the understanding that prominent parties were disposed to take hold of pork in anticipation of a disposed to take hold of pork in anticipation of a change in the rules, requiring that regular pork must be packed within the four winter months. Hogs were in larger supply and easier, and Liverpool was 6d per 12 lbs lower on lard and some descriptions of meats.

Muss PONK—Was rather active, and weak early under tree offerings, and declined \$6100 per bri, but recovered, with less doing, and closed about the same as Monday evening. Sales were reported of 50 bris spot at \$10, 174; 100 bris do at \$10, 174; 1100 bris seller March at \$10,074;610, 151, 10,250 bris seller April at \$10,25610.35; 5,500 bris seller May at \$10,425;610.50; and 750 bris seller June at \$10,625;610.57; Total, 20,630 bris. The market closed firm at \$10,125;610.50; or spot; \$10,125;610.15 seller March; \$10,325; seller April; and \$10,50 seller May.

r spot: \$10.1394610.10 **spot April: and \$10.50 .17% seller March; \$10.33% seller April: and \$10.50 .11% seller March; \$10.33% seller April: and \$10.50 .iller May. Prime mees was quoted at \$9.00\$10.00; and extra rime at \$7.7568.00. Land-Was in fair demand after an early decline of 1%656 per 100 lbs, and closed at the outside quotations of Monday evening, with some inquiry for shipment. Sales were reported of 1,500 tos spot at \$7.25; 100 tos do at \$7.20; 4,350 hos seller March at \$7.003.73%; and 3,000 tos seller March at \$7.003.73%; and 3,000 tos seller May at \$7.4007.47% Total, 12.350 tos. The market closed firm at \$7.23% 5.7 to seller February; \$7.25 seller March; \$7.35 seller April; and \$7.4567.47% seller May.

500 tes seller April at \$7.30\$7.37%; and 3.000 tes seller May at \$7.40\$7.47%. Total, 12.350 tes. The market closed firm at \$7.22\$457.25 spot or seller February; \$7.25 seller March; \$7.35 seller April; and \$7.45\$7.47% seller May were moderately active in local futures, and appearently dull on export account, though it is probable that some transfers were made privately. The market was a shade easier, in sympathy with the decline in hogs. Sales were reported of 1.250,000 ibs short ribs, at \$5.1595.25 weller March (the outside for fully cared), \$5.37% \$5.25 weller March (the outside for fully cared), \$5.37% \$5.25 weller March (the outside for fully cared), \$5.37% \$6.30 shoulders, at \$96 seller April; 250 boxes do on private terms; 20,000 ibs green hams (17 lbs) at 596; and 40 boxes long-out hams at 796. The following table shows the closing prices per follow on the principal cuts. The clears. clears. Clears. Clears. 483.50 shoulders, \$5.50 shoulders, \$6.25 should be seller March, boxed. 3.625 should be seller March, boxed. 3.625

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was dull. The market was easier in the mouths of a few buyers, who bid about 25c per bri less than previous quotations, while holders adhered to former prices. Sales were reported of 150 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.35, and 100 bris rye four on retrataters. Totalonius 200 bris. The market present the principle of the previous contractions. extras, partiy at \$5.35, and 100 bris rye flour on private terms. Total only 320 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$5.50@c.00: choice to fine spring. \$5.50@c.00: fair to good spring. \$4.50@ 5.00: low spring. \$5.00@s.50: fair to good Minne-sota springs. \$5.00@s.50: choice to facry Minnesota springs. \$5.00@s.50: choice to facry Minnesota springs. \$5.00@s.50: patent springs. \$6.50@s.00: low grade. \$5.50@s.50: 77e, \$5.00@s.25; buck wheat. \$5.60 \$3.50.

springs, 26.0026.50; patent eprings, 26.5026.00; low grade, 52.5026.00; ryes, 53.0026.25; buckwheat, 53.00 GS.50.

Bran-Was quiet and firm at the recent advance. Sales were 30 tons at \$13.25 per ton on track and \$13.50 free on board car.

Middlinos-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.00, and 10 tons at \$19.00 per ton on track.

Coan-Meal-Coarse was nominal at about \$12.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT-Was rather quiet, and tended downwards, deciloing nearly 1c, and closing about \$6 lower on the average than Monday evening. Liverpool was quoted at higher on cargoes, though quiet, but New York was dull and about to lower, while the steadiness in cossols was considered as indicating ioss unessiness in England on the war question, and the later telegrams from Liverpool quoted an essier feeling in the wheat market weakened, chiefly because burgers, and the market weakened, chiefly because burgers, and the market weakened, chiefly because burgers, and the market weakened, chiefly because burgers, and spot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders some fitting among buyers, and spot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders some fitting and spot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders some fitting and pot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders some fitting and spot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders some fitting and spot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders some fitting and spot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders some fitting and spot wheat declined more than futures in consequence. The shipping orders sone for the consequence of the shipping orders and for the ship of the shipping orders and for the shipping orders are now largely hile difference. Seller April took the lead year. The shipping orders are for the shipping orders and for

vious prices. Futures were generally amore chases made being chieft to fill shorts. Seller May obened at 43%c, decilined to 42%c, and closed at 42%c. Seller March sold at 41%42%c, closing at 42%c. Seller March sold at 41%42%c, closing at 42%c. Seller March sold at 41%42%c, closing at 42%c. Seller March sold at 41%462%c, closing at 42%c. Seller March sold at 41%462%c, closing at 41%462%c, and 41%462%c, closing at 41%462%c, and 41%462%c, closing at 41%462%c, and 41%462%c, and

\$10.30 for March, \$10.32;99:00.07; \$10.30 for May. Lard was unchanged. Sales 2.750 tes at \$7.25 cash, \$7.25 for March, \$7.85 for April, \$7.45 for May, and \$7.5754 for June. Short ribs were steady. Sales 50,000 ibs seller June. Short file were steady. Sales 50,000 lbs seller June at 556.
Wheat was moderately settre and higher. April sold at 51.075631.088, and closed at \$1.0756. March sold at \$1.075661.089, and closed at \$1.0756. March sold at \$1.075661.08, and closed at \$1.0756. March 421464296 for April, and 4236430 for May. On the were quiet at 2436 for April.

Mess pork was quiet at 4246 for April.
LAST CALL.

10.000 10.525 for uset at \$10.325610.35 for April.

\$10.000 10.525 for uset at \$10.325610.20 for March.
\$20.500 10.525 for uset at \$10.325610.20 for March.

\$10.500 10.525 for uset at \$10.325610.20 for March.
\$10.500 10.525 for uset at \$10.325610.30 for March.

\$10.500 10.525 for uset at \$10.325610.00 for March.

\$10.500 10.525 for uset at \$10.32561.00 for March.

\$10.500 10.500 for uset at \$10.32561.00 for March.

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\$10.500 for uset at \$10.500 for uset at \$10.500 for March.

\$10.500 for uset at \$10.500 for uset at \$10.500 for March.

\$10.500 for uset at \$10.5

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$1.98\$\\ 2.08\$.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and steadyChoice green hurl, 666\$\\ 4.8\$\\ 4.8\$\\ 4.8\$\\ 6.8\$\\

1956c: burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c: gunnies, single, 14
@15c; double, 24@2445c.
CHEESE-Prices were firm for all merchantable grades. The poorer sorts showed a lack of strength.
We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Full cream, 13@15%c; part skim, 115@215%c; tull skim, 10
COAL-Remains dull and unsettled. The following quotations were more or less freely shaded: Lack-sawana, large egg, 84.50; do nut and range, and small egg, 84.75; Fledmont, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$6.00,68.50; Eric, \$5.50; Balismore & Ohlo, \$4.50%-75; Hlinois, \$3.50%-4.00; Gartaherris, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.
COUPERIAGE—Por horries were dull as 90,90c, and lard tierces sold at \$1.25%1, 27%.
DRESSED HOGS.—Were in moderate demand, and lower. Packers were the principal bidders, the weather being too mild for shippers, and, although the offerings were small, the market weakened, partly in sympathy with live hors. Sales were reported of 6 cars at \$4.25.
EGGS.—Were steady at 11@11.5c. Fresh eggs are coming in fast enough to keep the local trade in supplies.

Exclusives—were steady at 116011/gc. Fresh eggs are coming in fast enough to keep the local trade in support of the state of the state

on 1-10 George's coding. series. Scinges, 500 bank do cond. The 18-20 of the 18-20

bad roads interfere with nonlinear is the country, plates are weak, and a decitine is likely to take place soon:

Tim Playre—IC, 10x14, \$7.25; do IX, 10x14, \$9.75; roofing, 14x30, IC, \$8.75; do, 14x30, IX, \$9.20, Pto Tim—Large, 50c; small, 12c; bar, 25c.

SOLDER—No. L. 15c; extra, 17c.
LEAD—Pig, 6c; bar, 6kg; lead pipe, 6kgc.

COPPER—Bottoma, 30c; sheathing copper, 29c.
SHEEF TAYO—8c.
SHEEF TA

9 to 12 194c: American planished A. He: B. 95c: sebinized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per thinked iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per BAS 1950x—Common. \$1.0022.00.

WIRE—No. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13, 13c; 13, 13c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45250 per cent. Pence wire, 45c.

NAILS—Were quiet at \$4.75, with a discount for carloss.

Out of fair general demand at the mange of prices following: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 135c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45250 per cent. Pence with the prices of the control of the control

brought 55c.

SALT-Continues in fair request. We quote: Saginaw fine salt, 85c; New York fine salt, 81.08; ordinary course, 87.90; dairy, with bags, 83.09; Ashton dairy, perseads, 83.25.

TOBACCO—Designer are having a very fair trade. As a rule orders are for moderate amounts, but the aggregate reaches very liberal proportions. We quote

the market steady at the prices given below:

\$\text{8LACK}\$. Work—Common to medium, \$8842c; good, \$8564c; np., \$9635c; fancy, \$39255c.

\$\text{8LIGHT}\$. Work—Common to medium, \$40245c; good, \$1025c; fancy, \$39255c.

\$\text{8LIGHT}\$. Work—Common to medium, \$40245c; good, \$4035c; extra, \$6026c; flight pressed, \$3260c; first Cur—Common to fair, \$89245c; medium to good, \$86358c; choice to fancy, \$6425c;
\$\text{SNORING}\$—Common to medium, in paper, \$28235c; good, \$24235c; choice to fancy, \$60261.00.

\$\text{TEAS}\$—There was a fair movement at about steady prices. We again quote:

7.0) for maple, at 86.0006.50 for beech, and at 84.00 for slabs, delivered.

WHISK Y—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 150 brie raw at \$1.0 to per gailon. Bolders generally quoted the market as a shade firmer.

WOOL—Was slow and easy. The stock, which is small, is gradually decreasing, and probably none will be left when the new season opens. The European wool markets are reported to be much depressed in consequence of the war in the Orient. The London auction of the wools was nostponed from the 15th to the 36th, and at the Antwerp sales nearly half and wools was been nearly all and wools, 250276; the do, 250256; coarse do, 320256; coarse do, 320276; the wools, choice, 420430; fair to good, 36041c. Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 270256; medium do, 250256; coarse do, 320241c; coarse do, 2202510; black, 1502450.

LIVE STOCK.

sold, and the market did not close very strong.

QUOTATIONS:

EXTR Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
This and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine. fast. weil-formed steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 to 8, 50 do 1, 450 to 1, 500 to

1.75@2.25

HOGS—There was but slight cha ket. The demand for choice and was sufficient to absorb the apply scriptions fully Monday's prices light weights and common to good, weak—in some cases lower. Sales 3.50 for skips to \$3.9564.00 for cl of the trading was at \$3.8063.95

SHEEP—Were steady at \$3.00@3.75 for common to medium, and at \$4.00@4.75 for good to choice grades per 100 lbs. BUFFALO.

BUFFAL

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 26.—CATTLE—Firm: fair demand: prices unchanged: prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.5065.00: butchers', \$3.2523.87%; stockers, \$2.506.3.50; receipts, 750.

HOSS—Weak, bus tending to decline: cheeked by light receipts: light, \$3.5063.75; packing, \$3.7363.90; butchers' to fancy, \$3.904.40; receipts. 1,800.

SEREF—Steady: common to choice, \$3.7364.37%; eart a heavy shippers, \$4.5064.75; very few offering; receipts, 420.

CINGINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. 28. -Hous-Quiet and weak; common, \$1.4023.75; light, \$3.8063.55; packing, \$3.0064.05; butchers, \$4.0364.10; receipts, 4.000; shipments, 580.

CHICAGO.

The expectations of jobbers have not been realized. Instead of the increased business confidently looked for, the volume of sales show a slight decline from the week before. The prevailing weather and the condition of the roads throughout the interior were against an active movement, and fewer goods have been distributed than is usual to the season. In other respects the market remains essentially unchanged, collections continuing good, and prices remaining firm all around.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Business continues quiet in nearly all departments; cotton goods in light demand, but fairly steady: prints moving slowly, according to the first demand; cotton treas goods and ginghams fairly active; men's wear of weolens dull; worsted dress goods inactive.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpoot, Feb. 26.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 63s; Western, 54s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 51s; short ribs, 30s 6d; long clear, 29s; short clear, 30s; shoulders, 23s; hams, 42s. Lard, 28s 6d. Prime mess beef, 65s; lands are shoulders, 23s; hams, 42s. Lard, 28s 6d. Prime mess beef, 65s; ladia mess beef, 65s; taria India mess, 118s. Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—LIVERPOOD—Whest quiet. Cornrather easier; 27s. Mark Larg—Cargoes off coast—Whest in fair demand; fair sverage No. 2 spring, 40s 6d 620s. Corn—Fair average American mixed, 27s. Cargoes on passage—Whest inactive. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicagu spring whest for shipment during the present and following month, 47s 6d;643s. Country markets for whest—English a shade caster: French firm.

Special Diagnach to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11:20 a.m.—Floors—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 25s.

GRAIN—Whest—Whiter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 26s 6d; old. No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

Provisions—Fork, 54s. Lard, 36s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Whest—White, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s. Precisions—Lard, 28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Whest—White, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s. Precisions—Lard, 28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Mess—White, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s. Precisions—Lard, 28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Whest—white, No. 1, 12s. 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s. Precisions—Lard, 28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Whest—white, No. 1, 12s. 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s. 2d; No. 2, 2d; No. 2, 2d; No. 2, 2d; No. 2,

GRAIN - Wheat - Receipts for three days, 27,000 qrs; merican, 19,000. BERADSTUFFS-California white wheat. 11s i apring, 9s 10d@10s 10d; do winter, 10s 10d@10s 10d; do winter, 10s 10d@11s 170oz—Western canal, 25s@27s. Corn—Western miss@28s 3d; new do, 2ds 0d@20s 9d. Oats—America B. Barley—American, 3s 11d.
Pass—Canadian, 2ds 6d.
CLOYES Same.

CLOVER SEED-AM ort do, 29s 6d. Cunnar-Fine American, 69s. CHERSE—Fine American, 698.

Tallow—American, 408 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirita, 73 3d; redned, 108 9d.

LINSERD OH.—73.

RESIN—COMMON. 58 3d; pale, 128.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—288.

LONDOM. Feb. 28.—TALLOW—508.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—289 9d.

ANTWEEF, Feb. 26.—PATROLEUM—278 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

MERICAN CITIES.

WEW YORK.

Special Dispaseh to The Tribune.

NEW YORK. Feb. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat was offered in ore freely: othead decidedly lower, in spring grade and in winter 2630 per bu, closing heavily: shi perasting castionally in view of adverse cable and to bu No. I Northwestern pring at \$6.20 feb. 101 wankes spring quoteen spring at \$6.20 feb. 101 wankes spring quoteen spring, on private words at \$6.20 feb. 201 and \$6.20 f

1.5. 0.

TALLOW—More active at steady rates; quoted on a basis of \$7.50%.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate demand at 756c for fair resping Cubs. and 756c for good do.

WHISKY—Dull and besy; quoted at \$1.07% asked and \$1.07 bid; sales 25 bris \$1.07% per gallom.

FRICHITS—Fair demand for accommodation for grain on betth and charter at rather steadier rates; for Liverpool. engagements include 21.000 bu corn at \$5.11% of the proposition of

11. 0941. 03c; November, 10. 90210, 29c; December, 10. 92210. 94c.

PLOUR-Limited demand; receipts, 12.000 bris: No. 2, \$2.752.90; superfine State and Western, \$4.102, 4.90; common: to good extra, \$5.0036.15; good to choice, \$5.2036.00; write wheat extra, \$6.0536.75; fancy, \$6.2038.25; white wheat extra, \$5.0037.25; St. Louis, \$5.1028.00; Minnesota batent process, \$6.752, Sc. Louis, \$5.1028.00; Minnesota batent process, \$6.752, Sc. Corx-MaxL-Quiet; Western, \$2.5082.90.

Grais-Wheat-Market dull; receipts, 192,000 bu; ungraded syrins, \$1.20; No. 2 red winter, \$1.3841.39; No. 1 Minnesota spring, \$1.26; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.204. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley quiet but steady, and unchanged. Mat-Market dull; 6-rowed State, 88c. Corn-Demand moderate; receipts, \$2.000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 450350;; steam mixed, \$596350; Oass steady; receipts, 15,000 bu; No. 2 white, 354(3036c; No. 1 do, 40c; mixed Western, 34463 36c.

refined frm at 9-310c. Moissecs—New Orleas t 25:645c. Rice steady, with fair demand.
PETROLEUN—Quiet but firm; crude, 73-63 lined, 134c.
TALLOW—Firm; 73-627-9-16c.
SPERITS OF TERPARTINE—Steady and unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged. Engs-Unchanged.
Paovisions-Pork-Market dull and heavy: mess, \$10.80611.80. Beef steady. Dressed hogs-Steady: Western, 4%c; Western long clear middles quiet; 5%6 5 105, Lard-Prime steam firm, 77.5667.57%.
BUTTERS-Wissern, 7622c.
CHESS-Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY-\$1.07%.

BUTTER WORLERS. THE MAN CALENS.

CHERSE-Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY-\$1.07%.

NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 26.—The Price-Current gives the following stocks on hand: Flour, 48.000 bris; cornmeal. 445 bris; pork, 4,100 bris; lard, 1,900 fes.
The consumption of flour for the city and neighboring country is estimated at 2,000 bris daily.

YLOUS-Quick, but firm; superfine, \$4.50; XX, \$5.00; XX, \$5.2560.00; high grades, \$6.006.75, XX, \$5.2560.00; high grades, \$6.006.75, Cosx-Meal-in good demand; \$2.7662.75, Cosx-Pictor, \$2.6502.75, Cosx-Pictor, \$2.7662.75, Cosx-Pictor, \$2.7662.7

BEAN-Quiet; 90c. PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26. — Wool.—Quiet; moderate

Amanda, thio. Dangayiyania and West Virginia XX PRILADRIPHIA, Feb. 26.—Woot-Quiet; moderate demand: Ohio. Penusyivanis and West Yirginia XX and above, 42645c; X. 42645c; medium, 42644c; coarse, 336435c; New York. Michigan, Indians, and Western fine, 33643c; medium, 42645c; coarse, 3363c; combing, washed, 4565c; cuawashed, 33635c; Canada combing, 45648c; fine unwashed, 32635c; coarse medium unwashed, 23635c; tub washed, 40646c.
FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat.—Amber, 51.3361.38; red, 51.20166.
1.32; white, 51.3561.40. Corn quiet; yellow, 534c; mixed, 53635k; Oats dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady: creamery, 33638c; Western Reserve, 22625c.
ROSS—Firm and unchanged.
PERDERUM—Crude, 996c; refined, 12c.
WHISKY—Western, 51.08.
RECEITYS—Wheat, 17.000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oata, 11,000 bu.

Williaky—Western, \$1.06.

Rocaltys—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; cota, 11,000 bu.

Tolerdo, Feb. 28.—Grain—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan, \$1.28; amber Michigan, spot, held at \$1.28%; \$1.20 bld; March, \$1.26; April, \$1.274; hold; April, \$1.20 bld; March, \$1.26; April, \$1.274; hold; April, \$1.20. Corn dull; No. 2. spot, 44c; March, \$1.24; hold; April, \$1.20. Corn dull; No. 2. spot, 44c; March, \$1.20. April, \$1.20. Corn dull; No. 2. spot, 44c; March, \$1.20. April, \$1.20. Corn dull; No. 2. spot, 44c; March, \$1.20. April, \$1.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24. - FLOUR-Dull and prices unchanged.

GRAIX—Wheat—Dull, and for Western 2e lower; Penusylvania red, \$1.3061.31; No. 2 Western winter red, spot. February, and March, \$1.29643.50. Corn-Western active and % lower; Western mixed, spot. February, and March, \$40; April, \$50; May, \$5340. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, \$46350; Pennsylvania, \$368350. Kys-Mominaily at 606202.

HAY—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Prime scarce and wanted; choice Western roll, 246220; do packed, 216230; Pennsylvania, \$26230; Pennsylvania, \$26230; Pennsylvania, \$26230; Pennsylvania, \$2620; Pennsylvania, \$2620

MILWAUKER, Feb. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat opened \$\fo\$ lower and closed irregular; No. Indivankee hard, \$\fo\$1.13\fo\$1.80.1 Milwaukee,
\$\fo\$1.03\fo\$1.03 pc. \$\fo\$1.03\fo\$1.80.1 indivankee,
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INDIANAPOLIS. Peb. 28.—FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower. Corn quiet. Rye. 566. Oats steady: 2003076.
PROVISIONS—Dull and lower; shoulders, New clear rib, 83. 20; hams nomined. Leard firm and unchanged. Hoos-Steady: 83.7004.00; receipts, 13.000; mipments, none.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. GRAIN—COTH quiet and unchanged; mixed and yellow not quoted. Outs-harrest dull; No. 1 and extra white, 30440c; No. 3 white and No. 1 mixed, 3704304c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 3704304c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 38040c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 58040c; No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed, 58040c; No. 3 white and No.

15 cars new on track at 45040c, according to quality, Oats neglected. Bye neglected. Barley dull: 20 sales. DETROIT, Feb. 26.-FLOUR-Steady at \$8.25 for Oswgoo. Feb. 22.—Grain—Whest steady: No. 1 Ilwankee club, \$1.31; hard Daluta do, \$1.32.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; sain, s. 850 baies: ordinary, 746e; pood ordinary, 65c; lev middling, 996e; middling, 1096e; good middling, 116e; middling fair, 113(c) receipts net, 5, 395; gross, 5, 877; exports to Consinent, 3, 008; sock, 378, 180.

GALVESTON, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 1046e; net receipts, 648 baies; saies, 360; exports to Great Britain, 4, 352; to the Continent, 1, 077; coast-wise, 1, 479.

MOSILIS, Feb. 25.—COTTON—Irregular; middling, 1046e; net receipts, 1, 040; saies, 1, 500; exports coast-wise, 2, 148.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—COTTON—Steady; a good demand: middling, 103(c; net receipts, 1, 311 baies; saies, 2, 500.

SAYANNAM, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, saies, 2, 500. COTTON. sales, 2,500.

Savannass, Feb. 28.—Corron—Quiet; midding, 10%c; net receipts, 1,448 bales; gross receipts, 1,544; sales, 1,000; exports to France, 2,218.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—PETROLEUN—Market firm and unchanged; standard white 110 (est. 1014).

PITTSBURG, Fa., Feb. 26.—PETROLEUM—Orade firmer; \$1.88% at Parker's for immediate shipment; remained dall; 12e Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Feb. 26. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. Saturday excepted. 1 Monday excepted.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chin No other road runs Pullman or any other firm chotel cars west of Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY HALLBOAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clare-st., and at depots.

| Article
| Arti Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha or the Pacine Express.

| Leave. | Arriv CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER RICORT LINES.
Union Desor, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handolph-st.

ansa City & Denver Past Ex 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p.
t. Louis & Springfield Ex.... 9:00 a. m. 4:60 p.
t. Louis & Springfield Ex.... 9:00 a. m. 4:60 p.
t. Louis & Springfield Ex. 12:30 p. m. 4:73 p.
t. Louis & Springfield Ex. 12:30 p. m. 4:73 p.
t. Louis & Springfield Past Express
soria Keokink & Burlington 9:00 p. m. 4:73 p.
thicago & Paducah H. R. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 4:80 p.
treafor, Lacon, Wash ton Ex 12:30 p. m. 4:60 p.
tliet & Dwight Accommdat'n 4:35 p. m. 9:50 p. HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Leave. | Arriva * 7:55 a. m. * 7:55p. m. Bay, and Memmaha through Day Express.

Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnes and Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

9:00p, m. 10:45a m. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winesa.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. ILROAD

epot, foot of Lake-m. and foot of Twenty-second-s.
Ticket office. 121 Randolph-m., near Clark. Leave. Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Rail
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Hotel.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
60 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Morroe-st. Ticket Offices: et Clare-st. Painty House Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Morning Express. Eave. Arrive.

8:30a. m. 5:40a. m. 6:50p. m. 6:50p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & &
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West sale.

KANKAKEB LINE

CHICAGO & RASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD.

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depois Corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. Arrive. ashville and Fiorida Express | 8:25 p.m. | 3:40 p. | 1

TISCELLANEOUS. MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success by the physicians of Paris, don't long the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS perior to all others of the CAYLUS perior to all

THE COU Further Considerati eral Appropria

An Exceedingly Wi Over the Gas C

Nevertheless the App. Down Quite I

An adjourned meeting of the state of the sta

Ald. Lawler moved the stead of \$5,000. Ald. McArley thought ame as lastypear, was not aid. Cullerton asked was lance was, and, retting the teen be stricken on the teen the te

For material for lighting street tunnels; lighting, cleaning and thawing lamps; for sais Inspector, and watchmen metres; and for deficiency is propriations.

Aid. Rosenberg moved to Aid. McAuley wanted to them from of increasing the item from priated last year. Aid. Rosenberg said th from last year of \$25,000. Aid. Throop, Chairman of Gas, said the expenses for Jan. 1. 1878, amounted to \$3 145,287 of revenue warrants

Ald. McAuley whom he had said he wi

believe, and so told him, the appropriate one dollar more propriated last year.

ALD. RAWLEIGH R that the gas combanies we cent off the city, and they on \$1.35 and \$1.50. He I make the item \$290,000.

Ald. Throon made the add that the estimate did not ditional number of lamps if during the year.

Ald. Sweeney insisted tha reduced. The gas companie wealthy. They had done we so of making money, for they were not to blame, but afford to come forward and half the amount of the item appreciate such an act on the honorable as well as gene Ald. Lawler—You won't breeze tit, [Laughter.]

Ald. Sweeney went on to side Company ought to furgus at the same rate paid the pany, and the city should no! If the West Skide Commany on the gas at that rate, let the Ald. Throop thought I \$300,000 at any rate. The ci dit the time. Besides that, 600 dendency, and it would panies pretty badly to cut \$250,000. He was not an adder gas, although the had be from time to time, but he mittee had better make amount.

The amendment of Ald. the item to \$290,000 was purely badly to cut \$250,000. He was not an adder gas, although the had befrom time to time, but he mittee had better make amount.

The amendment of Ald. the item to \$290,000 was purely badly to cut \$250,000. He was not an adder gas, although the had befrom time to time, but he mittee had better make amount.

The amendment of Ald. the item to \$290,000 was purely an act of the General Assertance of

The item was approved.

PUBLIC WOMES

The pay-roll of the D
Works was taken up, and sion broke out as to whe be taken up one by one.

Ald Lawler moved that employees of the Board of as last year. He said a O cil had gone through the down where they could, such patt were not enough but too much for the high ald. Rosenberg wanted men were obliged to work ald. Lawler said that to but that was a poor at The ruling of the Chairman of the chairman

tee.
Ald Pearsons said that The Committee of the Wreport or not as a whole, best way was to appropriate the Committee, but the Committee, but was a said the control of the Committee, but all the committees are the Committees to the Committee of discussion at all; Sweene on talking just the same. Ald. White moved that salaries of cortain employ of Pablic Works were in the thought that the many salaries at all

Barjey dull; no sales dy at \$8.25 to steady; extra, \$1.28%@1.20 ard Duluta do, \$1,32. Com

ab. 26.—COTTON—Quiet: sales,
1746: good ordinary, 6%c; low
ug. 10%c; good middling, 1114c;
receipts net, 5, 805; gross, 5,877;
,006: stock, 378, 180.
28.—COTTON—Easier: middling,
185 bales; sales, 940; sanorts to
the Continent, 1,097; coast-

net receipts, 1,311 bales:

28.—Corron—Quiet; middling. 48 bales: from receipts, 1,514; 9 France, 2,219. ROLEUM. .-PatroLEUM-Market firm and white 110 test, 10%2.
b. 26.-PatroLECM-Crude firm-is for immediate shipment: re-

TIME TABLE

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

RTHWESTERN RAILWAY,

18 Ex. * 9700 a. m. * 7500 b. m. * 1000 b. m. * 1000 b. m. * 1000 b. m. * 7500 b. m. * 7500 a. m. * 7500 b. m

are run through, between Chi-

TON & QUINOY RAILROAD.

10:00 p.m. : 6:55 a.m. 10:00 p.m. : 6:55 a.m. 2press. 10:00 p.m. : 6:55 a.m. ning-Cars and Puliman 16-whe

UL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

8 Ex. .. *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. 8 Ex. .. † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 7:00 a. m.

e, near Madison-st. bridge, cket Office. 122 Randolph-st.

Fast Ex 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. d Ex. 9:00 a. m. 47:30 a. m. Express 9:00 a. m. 6:00 p. m. Express 9:00 a. m. 6:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 11 mgton 9:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 15:00 p. m. 10:10 p. 12:30 p. m. 10:10 p. 12:30 p. m. 10:10 p. m. 10:10

UKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Madison and Canal-sts. Ticketlark-st., opposite Sherman House.

* 7:55a. m. * 7:55p. m.

through
d Minne5:00p. m.
10:45s. m.
10:45s

CENTRAL Raff.ROAD.

a. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

ORNTRAL RAILBOAD. t., and foot of Twenty-second-st. ark-st., southeast corner of Ran o Hotel, and at Palmer House.

ATNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY
and Madison-sta Ticket Offices,
r House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.
Leave. Arrive.
S:15 p. m. | S:00 a. m.
| S:15 p. m. | S:00 a. m.
| S:10 p. m. | S:00 a. m.

IMORE & OHIO.
position Building, foot of Mones: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
lepot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

8:50a. m. | 5:40a. m. | 6:40 p. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

AKEE LINE.
and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Depart. Arrive.
Side a 9:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m.
4 7:30 a. m.

Leh Ex 10:15 a.m. 2:35 a.m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 a.m.

RN ILLINOIS RAILROAD,
ville Route."
st. 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot,
ton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. Arrive.

2:00 a.m. 3:40 p. m.
rpress (5:25 p. m. 47:15 a. m.

LLANEOUS.

Y Used for over 20 years
with great success by
the physicians of Paris,
New York, and LonYLUS perior to all
prompt cure
charges, relong standCAPSULES

Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

and Kinzie-sta.

man or any other form of

Leave. | Arrive.

10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m 10:30 a. m. 3:40 a. m. 10:31 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 10:31 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 10:31 a. m. 6:30 a. m.

portal assessments on property belong-points of the city. \$5,000 Lawler asked for information. d Throop said that the sum was to be used if the city's share of paving around the

ated of \$5,000.

MeAuley thought the sum, being the se as last year, was not too high.

ated Cullerton asked what the unexpended had was and retting no response, moved so the tem be stricken out.

A rising vote was taken on Ald. Lawler's thou but the result was not declared because anorum was present.

Ad. Rosenberg thought the sum would not soo large if streets were paved in front or school property.

THE COUNCIL.

her Consideration of the Gen-eral Appropriation Bill.

less the Appropriation Is Cut

As Exceedingly Windy Discussion

over the Gas Question.

Down Quite Largely.

a sijourned meeting of the City Council held resterday, Ald. Cook in the chair. The miss were Thompson (Third), Van Osdel, me. Baumgarten, Schweisthal, Daly.

In Mewart moved that the Council go into the Manual meters of the Whole on the Appropriation

Carried, and Ald. Stewart took the chair.

hool property.

Item was passed temporarily in order to
the Comptroller to report what sum was

st last year.

STRET LAMPS.

Its material for lighting street-lamps and itsness; lighting, cleaning, repairing, and thawing lamps; for salaries of Gas Impactor, and watchmen at the test-neutri and fordeficiency in former appropriations.

Ald. Resulery wanted to know the necessity furtasing the item from \$290,000, as appropriate last year.

Ald. Rosenberg and to know the necessity of necessity of necessity the item from \$290,000, as approximated last year.

Ald. Rosenberg said there was a deficiency from last year of \$25,000.

Ald. Thropp, Chairman of the Committee on the committee on the control of the committee on the control of the committee of the control of the cont

Als. McAuley—He didn't say, and I told him I shirt believe there was any such intention. I ledies, and so told him, that we ought not to appropriate one dollar more for gas than we appropriated last year.

ALD. RAWLZIGH REMARKED this the eas companies were making 100 per cent off the city, and they ought to furnish gas at 11.55 and 31.50. He therefore moved to make the item \$290,000.

Ald. Throop made the additional explanation that the estimate did not anticipate the additional number of lamps likely to be put up diving the year.

Ald. Sweeney insisted that the item should be reduced. The gas companies nad become very wealthy. They had done very well in the business of making money, for which, of course, they were not to blame, but they could really afford to come forward and donate to the city half the amount of the item for gas. He could appreciate such an act on their part. It would be honorable as well as generous.

Ald. Lawler—You won't be called upon to appreciate it, [Laughter.]

Ald. Sweeney went on to say that the West Side Company ought to furnish the city with gas at the same rate paid the South Side Company, and the city should not pay another nickel. If the West Side Commany didn't wish to farmish gas at that rate, let them turn it off.

Ald. Throop thought the item should be \$100,000 at any rate. The city was adding lamps in the time. Besides that, there was this \$26,000 do at any rate. The city was adding lamps in the time. Besides that, there was this \$26,000 do at any rate. The city was adding lamps in the time, be should not be read to the committee was appropriating in a wrong way, and moved to insert the following, to take the place of the matier contained under the head of Department of Public Works on page 12.

The amendment of Ald. Rawleigh to reduce the make and situation, shall be superimendent of Streets and Bridges, and draughteman of the city and the proper to the superimendent of Streets and Bridges, and draughteman of Streets, book, experiment of Streets, book seeper and selected.

Incent.

The amendment of Ald. Rawleigh to reduce the item to \$290,000 was put and carried.

Police and Firemen's Relief Fund—For one-fourth of all rates, taxes, and license fees received from the result of this state, made payable to this fund by an act of the General Assembly, approved May 34, 1877, in force July 1, 1877.

Approved.
The Chicago Erring Woman's Refuge for Reform
—The smount of fines of Police Courts made payshicto same by an act of the General Assembly,
approved March 31, 1869.

Approved.

The House of the Good Shepherd—The amount of these of Police Courts made payable to same by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 1, 1880.

Approved.

Ald. McAuley wanted to know what percentage was set apart. Nobody seemed to know.

Ald.Cary thought it would be a matter of prucing to leave these items out, because they must make the bill assailable. The appropriation was made under the State law.

Add. Callerton understood that the law said the Council shall" appropriate.

Ald. Cary said all that he wished to do was to make the matter clear.

Ald. Cullerton remembered that the matter

was pursued. He said that in the Water Department there were twice as many men employed as two years ago—more men than ever before. His object was, he said, to get a chance to revise. He wished to add that the water office was run in a way other than it should be. There were

TWICE AS MANY MEN EMPLOYED
as were needed,—for instance, twenty collectors instead of nine, as a few months ago.
Ald. Sweeley wanted to commence the bill

Ald. Sweeney wanted to commence the bill anew.

Ald. Gilbert was opposed to reconsideration, because it would mix up things.

Ald. Cullerton thought the way to do justice to all the employes was to reconsider, because all the other employes had been passed on. The pages were put in as a guide to the heads of departments to show what they ought to pay. He would, at the proper time, move that all the salaries be the same as last year, because there was no more reason for cutting down here than elsewhere in view of the doubt about how the men were to get their pay.

of the doubt about how the men were to get their pay.

Ald. Throop thought there should be some cutting down of the lorce; there were 132 men to do work which he was sure 100 coulddo. The reason why some cutting was done in this department was because there was always money to pay these men, and that might not be the case with the Fire and Police Departments.

Ald. Cullerton said the Water Department collected \$935,000 in the past year—\$60,000 more than the previous year. They should be very careful about lopping off anybody in this Department.

partment.

Ald Rawleigh said he would be in favor of cutting off all the collectors—they were of no use.

Ald Ballard was in favor of cutting off the

cutting off all the collectors—they were of no use.

Ald. Ballard was in favor of cutting off the collectors.

Ald. Ryan defied the whole city to show him a man in the water office who worked five hours a day. The well-dressed men who lounged about the office and read the papers had come down from Long John, and would remain to the day of the angel Gabriel. He thought that the force could be

CUT DOWN ONE-BALF.

Ald. Pearsons thought that Ald. Ryan had the right ring in him. He gave instances where the Committee on Finance had cut off and cut down in the water office. He would vote to make the sewer men's pay \$1.75 or \$2, but he would not vote to put up the clerks' pay to what they wanted and what it was last year.

Ald. Lawler said that the assertion that the Department was overloaded was an insult to the Mayor.

Ald. White said that he was in favor of cutting down the heads of departments and high-salaried men. He was willing to withdraw the motion to reconsider, in the expectation that the matter could be gotten at in the Council.

Ald. Cullerton said that the Aldermen were much mistaken in thinking that the Council were appropriating the money for these offices.

Ald. McAuley was opposed to leaving the salaries where they were last year.

Ald. Pearsons said the Finance Committee reported in favor of cutting off the assistant bookkeeper in the Department of Public Works, and the Committee of the Whole inserted the item.

Ald. Cullerton renewed the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee adopted the salaries on page 12. He did this in order to do justice to all the city employes.

The motion prevailed.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the salaries for this year in the Department of Public Works be the same as those paid last year.

Ald. McAuley was opposed to the motion, believing that there should be a reduction all through, even on the salaries paid last year.

Ald. Throop thought the salaries should be taken up and discussed systematically, one by one.

The first item, that of \$8,000 for the City

Ald. White said that would leave the Harbor-

Ald. White said that would leave the Harbor-Masters out.

Ald. Cullerton said the item for Harbor-Masters could be inserted in its proper place on another page.

The motion of Ald. Cullerton was carried.

Ald. White moved to insert the item for salary of two Harbor-Masters at \$729 each in its proper place on page 9. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Ballard wished permission to insert an item of \$46,000 for a viaduct on Twelfth street, over the Lake Shore tracks.

Ald. Sweeney wanted to know whether Ald. Ballard would agree to viaducts on the West Side.

Side.

The motion was lost.
Ald. McAuley asked the Council to put back a Special Inspector in the Health Department. It would spoil the Milk ordinance to leave it.

Aid. Cary thought it would be amatter of pruchise to leave these tiems out, because they might make the bill assailable. The appropriation and council shall and an appropriate.

Aid. Cullerton understood that the law said the Council shall and proportiate.

Aid. Cullerton understood that the law said the Council shall and been decided by Judge McAllister.

The item was approved.

The pay-roll of the Department of Public Works was taken up, and an animated discussion broke out as to whether the items should be taken up one by one.

Aid. Lawler moved that the salaries of all the employes of the Board of Public Works remain as last year. He said a Committee of the Council had gone through the Department and cut down where they could. He believed that the sudis paid were not enough for the lower classes, but too much for the higher.

Ald. Rosenberg wanted to know whether the men very obliged to work for the sums named.

Ald. Lawler said that they were not obliged to—bat that was a poor argument.

The ruling of the Chair was, that the list of all the sated the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Ald. Pearsons said that two pages were a list.

The council shall and the law said and the they were not obliged to—bat that was a poor argument.

The ruling of the Chair was, that the list of all the sated the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Ald. Pearsons said that two pages were a list. REMINISCENCES OF ILLINOIS WINTERS.

Ald. Lawler moved that the salaries of all the employes of the Board of Public Works remain as last year. He said a Committee of the Council had gone through the Department and cut down where they could. He believed that the sunts paid were not enough for the lower classes, but too much for the higher.

Ald. Rosenberg wanted to know whether the men were obliged to work for the sums named.

Ald. I awler said that they were not obliged be not that was a poor argument.

The ruling of the Chair was, that the list of alaries was no part of the Appropriation billies that was no part of the Appropriation billies taked the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Ald. Pearsons said that two pages were a list. The Committee of the Whole might take it as a point or not as a whole. He thought that the the chair again said that the matter was not be committee, but that did not stop the chair again said that the matter was not be committee, but that did not stop the chair again said that the matter was not be committee, but that did not stop the chair again said that the work of the committee, but that did not stop the chair again said that the matter was not be committee, but that did not stop the chair again said that the work of the committee, and halled it over on the ice in January, 1885.

And I also know that the Indian Chief Wauponsee and his band made sugar on Sugar is laid, near this place, in the winter and spring of 1886. They took their ponies over on the cean of in the spring before it thawed out, by sprinkling a trail of ashes on the amouth ice.—from which we took the hint, and single committee of the matter was not be committeed in the chair again said that the work of the chair was not be committeed.

The Committee of the Whole might take it as a point or not as a whole. He though that the chair again said that the matter was not be committeed to committee the chair was not be committeed.

The Chair again said that the matter was not be committeed to commit the chair again said

often resorted to afterwards, until the blacksmith arrived. The fall and winter of 1834-5 was dry and moderately cold; very little snow or rain; river low in early spring; ice melted out without moving off; no feed for eattle on the prairie until atter May 10, with heavy rains and high waters in May and June. We attended the Government land sales at Chicago, June 15, 1835, and to get there waded about half-knee-deep in water on foot about seven miles across the swamp, extending from Berry's Point to near Chicago River. To say I was disappointed with Chicago would not do justice—I was disgusted. About 600 Indians had pitched their wigwams at Wolf Point (where Lake street bridge now is) to get their annuity from the Government. In a few days we had a cold northeaster, with a sprinkliur of anow. We bought our lands, and retired from the scene on the 20th of June. Such was my first entrance into the Garden City. As a contrast to the present winter, I send you extracts from my disary, kept at the time, of the winter of 1842-75:

1842. Nov. 1 to 13—Warm Indian sammer weather; very Nov. 14—Warm rain, followed by snow.
Nov. 15—Snow, followed by cold northwest wind;
6 inches of snow and drifting furiously.
Nov. 16—Much the same; river closed with ice.
Nov. 17—ice on river safe for loaded teams.

Nov. 17—lee on river sate for loaded teams.

After this, cold with occasional snowstorms until the first week in January;
thawed a few days, and then froze-upsolid; ice from 20 to 22 inches thick
on the river.

April 1—lee in river solid, covered with snow;
wind northeast; clear and cloudy alternately; old snow 12 inches deep in
timber; thawed a little in the sun.

April 3—Cloudy; thawing a little; good snowballing.

April 3—Clear and cloudy alternately; warmer.

April 4—warm; ice solid, covered with snow and
water; snow on praire half gone.

April 5—Crossing river on ice with loaded teams.

April 6—Clear and hasy at times; thawing in the
shade.

April 8—lee running in river; warm day; frose
at night.

April 9—Gloudy; froze at night; wind northwest.

April 11—light rain in the foremoon; cleared off; wind variable.

April 11—light rain in the morning; cleared off;
wind sairable.

After this we had good spring weather.

After this we had good spring weather.
L. W. CLAYPOOL

CITY WARRANTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Comptroller, in com menting upon my ideas of the size, etc., of city warrants, to one of your reporters, says: we have no right to do so under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Law case." If that is so, it is the strongest argument in favor of using them in small amounts, so that small tax-payers car use them, and thus to that extent prevent the brokers shaving them. For small warrants are more acceptable to the people

Add. Pearsons said the Finance Committee resea Billing. For next year nothing would be
calculated. The South Side Gas Commany held
the Side of receive warrants, and the West Side
Company here would be a due then
the Side of the Whole inserted the
time. All Collection renewed the motion to recon
all Collection renewed the motion to recon
all Collection renewed the motion to recon
the side of the Side of the Whole inserted the
time. The said Side of the Whole inserted the
time. All Collection renewed the motion to recon
all Collection would be a side of the side of paste the tealer's on page 13. He did this in order to
depend the side of the Whole inserted the
the said of the side of the Whole inserted the

"scrip" still passes current at par! And this great statesman and prophet is now a United States Senator, and I presume takes his pay in this same "scrip" that he once so much abhorred. "The world moves."

The "United States scrip"—greenbacks—was not only denounced by many great statesmen, but by bankers and financiers all over the country, who have found that they were quite mistaken, or else how has this Government been run and maintained forthis eighteen years on "scrip"! Though this "scrip"—greenbacks—are no more binding on the United States Government than city scrip would be, yet eyery dollar will in time be taken up with binding notes or United States paper currency based on a specie basis, if not taken up entirely by the Resumption act if it is not repealed.

Mind you, I am not coutending for city warrants in preference to current funds, but only for small-size warrants in case the city does issue warrants. And if it can pay no interest, not even 5 per cent, then, as it will save the whole amount of interest, it can, in that case, afford to take the trouble to make the warrants of the best possible size for general use to small taxpayers. Though they may not become a circulating medium at all, a form and size that will give them all the circulation possible will help the city employes, and city too, far more than a form and size that will not circulate them. т. Рицо.

THAT 20 PER CENT EXTORTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A letter in to-day's TRIB-UNE, signed "Short," quotes City-Comptroller Farwell as saying with reference to the pay-Farwell as saying with reference to the payment of personal-property taxes in South Chicago for 1877, ope-sixth of which have been judicially determined to be void, that "probably some will pay and take a receipt for five-sixths of the taxes; but-every one will have to get an injunction, as that in the case of the First National Bank does not govern all." By personal inquiry this day of the cashier of Mr. Kimbali, the Town Collector, I learn that he has not received and will not receive from any person less than the whole tax, except by order of Court in than the whole tax, except by order of Court in

adjudged case in which it has been held that one taxpayer may enjoin the collection of a tax imposed upon another person for whom he is not secent, trustee, or acting in some fiduciary re ati m. To permit such a practice would be to the control of the court further says that, "to avoid a anultiplicity of suits many persons determined to contest the validity of a tax may, if they choose, join in exhibiting a bill by becoming plaintiffs and parties to the record."

Additional complainants could be made parties to the suit from time to time as they desired by amendment to the bill, and the equities of all who are aggrieved by the fliegal part of the tax be adjusted in one suit. The allowance of the amendments is in the discretion of the Court, but there can be no question that it would permit amendments and avoid needless vexation.

"The Court will sometimes allow a bill which

court, but there can be no question that it would permit amendments and avoid needless veration.

"The Court will sometimes allow a bill which has originally been filed by one individual of a numerous class, in his own right, to stand over at the hearing, for the purpose of being amended by the introduction of the words, 'on behalf of himself and all others of the class." 1 Danleis' Ch. Frac., 405.

It is true that two years ago bills for injunctions against Michael Evans, Collector of Taxes, were filed by the hundred, but each person them, as a rule, had his own particular grievance. Assessments were made trerularly, and no two men were hit in exactly the same way. A multitude can join only when the same complaint is made by all, and the same relief in kind and degree wanted by all.

In the DuPage County case above referred to a number of citizens joined in a bill and prayed that the collection of the whole tax be enjoined, regardiess of the wishes of those who might be willing and anxious to waive all irregularities and pay the tax. Of course such a bill could not be sustained.

CURRENT OPINION.

Another Republican member of Congress Another Republican member of Congress has been evicted this week by the Democratic majority. There seems to be no reason any longer for a single Republican member to retain his seat if any Democrat contests it, and fills up the necessary blank forms for that process. —Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The result of the open and defiant treachery

The result of the open and denant treachery in Louisians should be, one would think, to give a new direction to the course of the Administration. It was stated in the beginning that the President had no plans or opinions which could not be changed the moment he became convinced that the interests of the country required such a change.—Uterestand Leader (Kep.).

The sentence of Rande to the Penitentiary

The sentence of rande to the Penitentiary for life—or until be escapes—is the legitimate result of that excessive use of the pardoning power in Illinois which has made it Impossible to hang a man for any crime. Rande outsh to be hung, but this well-deserved retribution will probably be postponed until after he has committed a new murder.—St. Louis Republican.

If President Hayes is wise he will cease

If Fresident Hayes is wise he will cease extreme efforts to conciliate the South. He has been basely deceived. Whatever he may do, however, Republicans should keep a firm front to the enemy, holding steadfartity to their principles and organization, feeling well assured that battence and fidelity will receive their reward in good time, —Kennebec (Ms.) Journal (Blaine Organ).

There is nothing in the future which car There is nothing in the future which can compensate for such a sectional despotism as the solid South now proposes to set up. Its desperate and wicked action means the overthrow of all national asfeguards, and the diversion of public revenues, interests, rights, and liberties into the hands of a race whose creed is one of casts. — Utica Republican (Rep.) The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden would be

The Hon. Samuel J. Thiden would be a most excellent person to represent our Government in the Congress of Great Powers at Baden-Baden. His experience in adjusting the tangles affairs of corporations would be very valuable to Europe in this day of complications. If Caleb Cusning can be prevailed upon to stay at home, we will continue to nominate Mr. Tilden occasionally.—Washington Post (Dem.). It is a little strange that both Mr. Hill and

Mr. Lamar should make the same mistake with re spect to their duties as members of the Senate. Mr. Hill believes that he was sent to Washington to Hill believes that he was sent to washington to represent Mr. Hill, and Mr. Lamar is absolutely certain that he has no other duty to perform except to represent Mr. Lamar. They are both tolerably able men, and we regret to see them fall into such a fatal error.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.). Outside the wrangling partisans of the Chandler school, it has been accepted that there was an understanding or agreement between the President's Commission and the Nicholls party, as-

was an understanding or agreement between the President's Commission and the Nicholls party, assuring immunity to all the Packard officials who usurped authority in the State. When overthrown, they were trespassers and liable to prosecution and punishment, but it was proper to agree, and we doubt not that it was agreed, that all exercise, or attempted exercise, of authority under color or pretense of law should be pardoned. But when it is stated that the President's Commission and Gor, Nicholis deliberately bargained for the protection of criminals who had committed perjury, forgery, or murder, it is time for the contracting parties to let the world know whether they were guilty of any such flagrant assault upon law and justice. —Philadelphia Times (Ind).—Please remember that there had been very little law or justice in Louisiana for years. Few men engaged in active politics on either side were free from liability to be indicted for violations of State or National election laws. Thousands of Democrats were charged with intimidation, riot, and murder; hundreds of Republicsas with tampering with ballot-boxes and altering returns. Those had been a frightful canival of crime against the free and fair exercise of the suffrage. In the interest of peace, good-will, and prosperity, it was thought wise and right to shut the book of the past, stained as it was with fraud and blood, and open a new account with all old scores settled. Call this a "bargain for the protection of crime" if you will. In New Orleans, last spring, it was looked on as a noble and statesmanlike proceeding on the part of Gor. Nicholis and his associates.—Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

It has been a matter of considerable curiosity as to whether Gen. Garfield, in his stubborn opposition to the silver movement, was backed by his intelligent constituency, or whether he relied opposition to the silver movement, was backed by his intelligent constituency, or whether he relied upon his previous good service, and the affection that his people bore him, to insure their following him against their own judgment and inclination. In solving this problem the press of the Western Reserve has been of little assistance, for the editor of nearly every weekly paper there holds some office, either himself or through relatives, procured by Garfield's influence, and is thus naturally indisposed to antagonize his views. The two Cleveland papers are much subject to influence of the same sort, but in addition have, also, a partial anti-silver constituency. Within the past few days, however, one of our staff, well acquainted with the locality, has been visiting the rural portion of the Reserve, and has made very diligent inquiry there as to the silver feeling. With very rare exceptions, he has found it warmly inclined to the restoration of the silver dollar as a full legal-tender. From the very numerous interviews there held we are led to the conclusion that a poll of the Reserve on the silver question would show three-fourths of its people in favor of remonetization; nor are they in anywise deceived by the attitude which Mr. Garfield has lately been forced to assume, of a professed love for the bi-metallic system, but of opposition to this particular bill. It is beyond question that his constituency are sorely grieved and dissatisfied with his antagonism to the silver movement; and while his course may be forgotten should the Meministration succeed in defeating the law, or in preventing its full execution. Upon the question of silver remonetization the State of Ohio is practically a unit.—Cincinnati Times (Rep.).

"sense of duty": "It will be with us through the life, will be with us at its close, and in that seems of inconceivable solemnity which lies yet farther onward" it will still be with us. Sincrely.

R. B. Hayra.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE ROBINS.
Two robins built a nest beneath the caves
Of my low dwelling. From my window-se
I watched them fitting, busy, to and fro,
Until their downy home was quite complet
Their music filled the golden Summer-days;
Through shine and shade they sang their bys

After a while, I caught the timid sound
Of baby-robins, tweeting faint and weak;
And, in and out, the happy parent-birds
Flew, singing ever tender, low, and sweet.
Those days were bappy days for birds and me;
Our hearts were full of joy, from sorrow free.

One morn, when I arose, the woods were bars—
The olighting frost had silvered bash and tree;
The nest awang empty in the Autumn-air—
The birds had left, with no farewell for me.
More wise than I, they knew the storm would come.
And flew away to some far, sunny home.

Would that I, too, ere chilled by wind and wave. Could soar away, where storms could follow not! Would that my birdlings, fair, and frail, and sweet, Could journey with me to some genial spot! What would it matter then what winds might blow, If we were far away from wind and snow? FAITH WALTON. LINCOLN AT 40.

Bactel Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 24.—A young Cleveland artist has just completed a crayon portrait of far more than ordinary merit, a description of which cannot fall to be of much interest to the

public. It is nothing more nor less than a por-trait of Abraham Lincoln at 40, and has a histo-

which cannot fail to be of much interest to the public. It is nothing more nor less than a portrait of Abraham Lincoln at 40, and has a history not unmixed both with romance and humor. It recalls the time when the author of the Emancipation Proclamation was, as he afterwards frequently termed himself, a "prairie lawyer." The manner in which the artist obtatoed the rare impression from which he was enabled to reproduce a life-like picture is that which should first be explained, and really contains the principal matter of interest.

A young attorney of this city is paying his attentions to a lady who resides in a quiet Indiana village. During a visit there last summer he heard that a farmer living a few miles out of the village was in possession of a dagnerrectype picture of Lincoln, which was very old, and which was much prized by the owner. The attorney's curiosity naturally led him to go and see the farmer and make inquiries. From the place of honor among the cherished mementoes and heirlooms of the family on the parlor-table, a picture, old-style in finish, inclosed in the thick, heavy leather case of that early day of the art, was produced. The young man gazed upon it with delight. It was, fortunately, a good picture for one of the kind, and the lapse of nearly thirty years had not been sufficient to fade it to any perceptible extent. It represented the greatest of recent Presidents in a light in which he had never been shown before. It was a full-person portrait, and, of course, represented a man of Lincoln's naturally-marked figure in quite coarse proportions. He sat cross-legged, with his long hair carelessiy pushed back from his massive forehead. His boots had the appearance of being rather coarse, and fully large enough for his feet. His hands also were marked in size. His dress appears quite careless; but this is, in all probability, partly attributable to the fact that it is so far out of style at the present day. But the feature of the picture which most attracted attention, which furnished most foo

was about the pacture an air of assume and studied case and constrained freedom which it was unsuccessfully attempted to hide, and the result was what you would believe to be a natural awkwardness.

From the old farmer the following history of the picture was obtained: At the time when the sitting was obtained: At the time when the sitting was obtained. Lincoln was an almost unknown lawyer in Illinois. He possessed a clever local reputation in various branches of his profession; had been in the Legislature a term or two; and was frequently retained as assistant counsel in cases of more than ordinary interest which came up in adjoining counties. On one of these trips into a neighboring county, he was engaged in court at a little rural countytown, and one of his many friends and ardent admirers, a resident lawyer, insisted that Lincoln should give him a picture.

"The ideal" said Lincoln. "Why, I never sat for a picture in my lite."

"Well, you can't sit younger, Abe," said his friend: "so come in here."

They had just reached a traveling daguerrectyper's car, which had arrived during courtweek, and was drawn up on the fifthle square.

"If the picture can be of any consolation or possible value to you, I don't know as I have any objection," said Lincoln; "but I haven't got my Sunday-clothes on now."

His Irlend assured him that that could make no difference, and, in fact, that he preferred to have the picture taken just then and in the present attire. And thus they entered the car, and Lincoln, poking back his hair from his forehead, with a joke to the operator in regard to making as only in the present of his bomely reflection, he began the long slege of sitting still for the impression. Upon rising, he remarked to his companion:

"Gracious! Pd rather make a long speech than go through with the nuffled condition of the hair; but his friend insisted upon its perfect accuracy, and refused to permit a second sitting.

Lincoln's lawyer-friend died many years ago, and the picture, with some other of his personal effe

ceived and will not receive from any personic and the personal received by the attitude which Mr. Garriell has been also been supported and disastication that his continues the will not receive frow farther disastication that his continues to be commonly assumed that can be supported and disastication. It is been also that the continues of the fact on account, or take less than the whole tax, except by order of Guart in the continues of the tax on account, or take less than the whole tax and the personal receivers the same of the continues of the tax and the continues of the continues of the tax and the continues of the continu

these tayings are racy: "The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than he who is standing at the top of it." "Better be the cat in a philanthropist's family, than a mution-pie at a Kine's banquet." "The top strawberries are the first caten." In a frigid, conservative nation like the Chinese, his keen sense of the ridiculous, which comes out strikingly in these popular maxims, shows their humaneness has not been altogether stifled. "There is due for every biade of grass," "Repentance is the spring of virtue." "Imperial Heaven will never alightmen of sorrow:" "The ripest fruit grows on the roughest wall." And the transiency of human glory and happiness is expressed "The bright moon is not round for long." "Better not be than to be nothing;" "Man may bend virtue, but virtue cannot hend to men;" "Great souls have will,—others only feeble wishes;" "Kindness is greater than law: " "Heaven responds to man as quickly as shadow to form or each to voice." Mr. Scarborough gives us nearly 3,000 of these "jewels of the multitude."

THE PEACOCK HALL OF DELHI.

THE PEACOCK HALL OF DELHI.

Delhi Correspondence Worcester Soy.

The next building is the "Hall of Andience," and is a beautiful in design that I shall not attempt a description, but, rather, quote from Bereaford's Delhi: "Peculiarly set apart for the reception of nobility is a quadrangle of moderate dimensions. The building is a very beautiful pavilion of white marble supported on massive pillars of the same material, the whole of which, with the connecting arches, is richly ornamented with flowers of inlaid messic work of different colored stones and gilding. It is raised on a terrace four feet high, the floor of which is composed of flags of white marble. Between each of the front row of pillars is a balustrade of marble, chastely carred in several designs of perforated work. The top of the building is ornamented with four marble pavilions with gilt cupolas. The celling of the pavilion was originally completely covered with filigree work," but in 1719 the Mahratias, after a capture of the city, took the silver down and melted it, the value of the same being estimated at nearly a million dollars. "In the cornice at each gnd of the interior hall is sculptured in letters of gold, in the Persian language: 'If there is a paradise on earth, it is this.'" "In this hall was the famous peacock throne, so called from its having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded, and the whole so inlaid with sapphires, rubles, emeralds, pearls, and other precious stones of appropriate colors, as to represent life. The throne itself is six feet long by four feet broad. It stood on six massive feet, which, with the body, were of solid gold, inhald with rubies, emeralds, and damonds. It was surmounted by a canopy of gold supported by twelve pillars, all richly embroidered and fringed with pearls. The handles were eight feet long, of solid gold, and studded with diamonds. The cost of this superb work of art has been variously stated at sums varying from £1,000,000 to £0,000,000. It was planned and e

The habit of lunching in the very presence of The habit of lunching in the very presence of dinner, of going to a side-table and eating your fill of anchovies, raw herrings, smoked beef, and cold cel-pie while dinner is on the very table, still prevalls, and is hardly conducive to health. It is said that the habit of taking "a sup," as the Swedes call it, arose from the scarcity of delicacies. It was hard to get enough of any delicacies. It was hard to get enough of any one nice thing to make a meal of, so you were first delicately innuendeed off to the brandytable (as it is called), and then allowed to sit down to dinner. The practice is universal in Sweden. Private houses, hotels, and boarding-houses all feed you on preliminary scraps, and woe be to you if you innocently turn away from the proffered luncheon! You fere like an ascetic and feed yourself on liminary scraps, and wee be to you if you innocently turn away from the profilered luncheous You fare like an ascetic and feed yourself on odors. The ordinary routine of dining seems in Sweden to be in wild confusion. Soup sometimes ends instead of beginning the dinner. Iced soups and cold fish are dainties to the Scandinavian palate. Much of the soup is nauseously sweet, flavored with cherries, raspberries, and gooseberries, often with macaroon cakes and spikes of cinnamon floating wildly about in it. This is eaten as a sort of dessert, and is cold and often beautifully clear. If Hene bitterly reviled the English for bringing vegetables on the table as nature, there is no such complaint to be made here. Heaven, earth, and hell are eaten with sauce,—sauces red, white, and blue, green, yellow, and black,—sauces celestial and sauces infernal. Strange combinations of loe-cream heaped over delicious appletarts, or strange dishes of berry juice boiled down and mixed with farina, sugar, and almonds, then cooled, modded, and turned out into basins of cream, to be eaten with crushed sugar and wine, appear at the end of dinner. The Swedes share with the Danes and Arabs a passionate fondness for sweetmeats. Everything is slightly sweet; even green peas are sugared, as well as the innumerable tea and coffee cakes, so that long before the unhappy tourist has finished his tour he is a hopeless dyspeptic or a raging Swedophobe.

We may not possess a castle in Spain, but we have a Cochin China.—Stamford Advocate.

Two Irishmen were proceeding in company to a jail yard to witness an execution, when one said to the otner: "I say, Pat, where wud yez be if the hangman had his dues?" "Begorra," said Pat, "I'd jist be walkin' down this shtreet alone."

said Pat, "I'd jist be walkin' down this shtreet alone."

"Yes, gentlemen, certainly, of course," said a polite clothier; "if you want a pair of pants, step right into my pantry; if a vest, walk right, up to my vestry; and if a coat—here, Jacob, show these gentlemen into the cotarle. This way, this way, centlemen."

A physician in a country town, who had been annoyed by numerous questions concerning the condition of a patient, was stopped, while on his busy rounds, by a man with the old question: "How's M.?" "Ill," replied the physician. "Does he keep his bed?" "Of course, he does. You don't suppose he's fool enough to sell his bed, because he's ill, do you?"

Two negroes were in the woods splitting rails,

Two negroes were in the woods splitting rails, when the question of what was the beat thing in the world to eat came up. A stake of "fo' bits" was deposited on a neighboring stump, to be taken by the one guessing at the most paismable dish. After throwing "heads and tails "for first guess, the winner exclaimed, "Possum and sweet pertater?" "Sh-h-oo!" ejaculated the other, "take de money! take de money! I didn't tink you'd guess the bery beat fus' ting." LOCAL POST-OFFICE REFORMS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—In every large city in the CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—In every large city in the country the Post-Office is open on Sunday from 12 to 1 p. m. Why eannot our Chicago Postmaster accommodate thousands of church-goers, who would like to get their mail after services, by fixing those hours for the office to be open on Sundays? As it is now, a man must choose between his church and his mail, and too many choose in favor of the latter, who could be only too glad to attend to both if the above reform was instituted. Another thing: Why not, as in other cities, gather the mail at the principal hotels at midnight? In this way thousands of letters would gain from twelve to twenty-four hours in delivery, a very important accommodation to the public, and well worth the slight trouble and expense it would entail.

A reporter interviewed several of the PostOffice officials in relation to the foregoing letter, and ascertained the following:
The general-delivery of the Chicago PostOffice is open on Sunday from 10 a. m. until 13
m.; the carrier's delivery from 11 a. m. until 13
m. These hours have been the same since the
stablishment of the free-delivery system—
about fourteen years. The hour for the carriers' delivery was selected so as to enable the
public to get their correspondence as early as
possible after all the morning mails were distributed. To extend the hour so as to accommodate church-coers or church-comers would
compel the carriers, who hand out the mail, to
remain on duty that much longer. They are
already an over-worked and under-paid class.
On week-days in this city they travel, on an

office from 8 a. m. until 13 m. The remain of the day is the only time they have for and association with their families. As "form" is only the second person who, to knowledge of the carrier force, has express publicly or privately a wish for any other he for the Sunday delivery of mail matter, if fair to assume that the public generally eastisfied.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 26.—Gov. Wells was to-day before the Grand Jury, summoned to give evidence respecting the charges he published against the prosecuting attorneys and court officers.

Fire broke out sgain last night in the cargo on board the ship Tornado. The cargo will be badly damaged. Loss now estimated at \$150,000.

The laborus on Judge Moral's plantation, St. Bernard Parish, resist the process of a court with arms. The Sheriff will call on the Governer for troops.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

(Late Adelphi.)

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Lost Grand
aw Nations of COLVILLE'S FOLLY COMPANY This Wednesday Evening, BENEFIT, BENEFIT the unrivated Cantatrics and Operatic Artists, M'I EME ROSEAU, when she will sing the Grand A from Il Barbiere di Saville. "Baby Miss" the present representation of BABES IN THE WOOD, with all of its variety of attraction.

Thursday and balance of week, the Spectacular Burleque of BOBINSON ORUSOS.

Friday Evening—Benefit of WILLIE EDOUIN.
Wednesday and Saturday Madiness for the million.
Next Week—Bartley Camubell and "CLIO"—Mrss BOSA RAND and W.LLE BONFANTI.

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BRUNHILD.

Tuesday—MAET STUART. Wednesday, Thursd and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee (by request CHESNEY WOLD Saturday Night—DEBORAH. Monday, March 4—Mrs. Oater Comic Opera Compa McVICKER'S THEATRE. GRAND AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS Reats can be secured ten days in advance.

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is valuable to the recipient and the public, when given to one of many competitors, as showing tree series, the competitions in plasters at the Centennial was great, yet the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Forous Plaster received the highest and only award; thus preving by the highest medical authority in the world the great superiority of their article over ordinary and the property of the series of th

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GENERAL NEWS.

Coart entered the order.

ng, a team belonging to N. A. KindTown of Jefferson, ran away from
Ohio street and Milwaukee avenue,
into another vehicle occupied by
and wife, broke it up, and slightly

ilding.
west Wilcox, of the Tremont House, de-balcht for New Orleans, whence, after so Mardi Grah, he will make an extended ough the larger Southern cities. Other hotel-men are on the same route, and it stood that they have an eye to the patron-h Southern people in their Northern pil-during the summer months bestow upon ransaries of this part of the country. go Yacht Club met last night in the fi the Sherman House, with Commo-munger, respiendent in his uniform, ac chair. Messrs. J. A. Faro. T. M. i F. W. S. Brawley were appointed an Amendments to the Constitution. Headments previously reported were Mr. Reifschneider exhibited the model is which it is proposed to have the

ce.

cting of the First Red-Ribbon Reform Club
d at the corner of Wabash avenue and
-second street last evening, F. W. Potter
hair. The attendance was not so large as
er meetings. The Committee appointed to
hall for the use of the Club reported prond was given further time. A committee
nointed to secure an organ, to report at the
secting, and, upon invitation, several
ered to read and sing for the entertainment
label aweek hence. Short speeches foln the interest of the cause by members of
b and visitors, and the meeting adjourned.

ago Society of Decorative Art held its

oo.

rney for Sherry, one of the murderers of
e, yesterday filed a formal motion for a

The points set forth were that the
erred in giving certain instructions, and
the trial new evidence had been discovthat what purported to be McCon-g declaration was never made by him, on will be argued Saturday morn-erry was visited in the after-The motion will be argued Saturday morning. Sherry was visited in the aftermoon and appeared to be cheerful. His words were: "I expect a new trial, and will never rive up the ship until it sinks," He had just been visited in advance of the reporter by some ladies, who prayed and sang with him. On asking him about them, he replied that he had not been converted and did not expect to be. Connelly at the time was strolling through the corridors in better spirits than usual. He laughed and talked freely to everybody except reporters, whom he said he was prejudiced against.

A reporter of Tris Tribusz called upon Mr. James P. Root yesterday and asked him whether it was the fact,—in other words, whether it was so,—referring to a paragraph in the morning paper charging him with being a candidate for the position of United States District-Adorney in the event of that office becoming vacant. Mr. Root frankly said it was so, although not in so many words. He said he had been spoken to on the subject by a number of his friends, and, on looking into the matter, he had found that the office was a very destrable one,—a position in which a man might win an honorable distinction by attending to his duty. He had listened to these siren voices, and allowed his name to be mensioned in the event of a vacancy in the office—an event which he did not know was likely to occur. Mr. Root desires it to be understood, however, that he had made no personal effort to secure any appointment, that he was not engaged in "log-rolling" for the office. If the honor were heaped upon him he would simply submit to it, and of his best with it.

EDWIN WALKER EDWIN WALKER.

A TRIBURE reporter yesterday met Edwin Walker on the street, and asked him how he was getting along. "Oh! all right," said he.
"How much do you yet owe your men?"
"Between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and you can say for me that they will all be paid within the next forty-eight hours."
"How do you view this matter?"
"I don't know."
"Why don't you tell how much money you paid the Ring?"

the Ring?"

'They wouldn't take money, would they?"
laughingly rejoined Walker.

'How much did you pay out to outsiders?"

'More than I'll make out of it."

'Who did you pay it to?"

'Nobody."

"Nobody."
"Who was the go-between?"
"That's what I would like to know."
"How much did you say you paid the Ring?"
"Not a cent."
"Why don't you lay down on those fellows over m the North Side? They haven't treated you

on the North Side? They haven the fairly,"
"Well, it is hard to work without money."
"Why don't you squeal?"
"I ain't made of that kind of cloth."
"But it will help you."
"It might." "It might:"
"What are you going to do?"
"Well, the work can't go on unless I get my
pay, or else the men will have to take
the same
kind of money I get, —county orders."
"Row much do you hold in orders now alto-

her?"

Eighty-seven thousand dollars."

Eighty-seven thousand dollars."

Broasse I don't know where to commence."

this point Walker hied himself away, compli-ning Treasurer McCrea on his courtesy and ging disposition.

menting Treasurer McCrea on his contrest and ebilging disposition.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The State Savings Bank Building presents more life now than it has done since it was first learned that Spencer had skipped out with the earnings of depositors. There were about twice as many creditor's after their little dividend of 10 per cent as shere were Monday, the first day of the payment, and the line reached out of the door and along the sidewalk half-way to Randolph street, and the line reached out of the door and along the sidewalk half-way to Randolph street, and the afternoon. The amount paid out Monday was but a little over \$5,000, but it would probably reach to more than double that sum yesterday, as there were quite a number of heavy depositors in hims. Collections with the German-American are still very slow in coming in. The next monthly report will be made the 1st of Blarch. The \$13,000 of certificates on the Third National dividend promises to last for some time, as the creditors who were speardy in proving up their claims are still tardy, and seem in no hurry about coming after their money.

In the case of the Fidelity Savings Bank, the Receiver filed a report stating that he had sold a note and mortage for \$6,000, made by L. S. Beardsley and others, to Robert Diefendorf Taised his bid, and the Receiver sold the note and mortage to bim, and now asks to have it approved. A few more such sales would be welcomed by the depositors.

The Board of Lincoin Park Commissioners held its regniar monthly meeting at the rooms in Ashland Block at 30 clock yesterday afternoon. There were present Messre. James Stockton, L. J. Kaddish, Max Hjortsberg, and T. F. Withrow. President Winston being absent, Mr. Withrow presided. The Secretary read a proposal, with full specifications, from R. Kanters & Son. harbor contractors, of Holland, Mich., for the construction of a shore-facing, on the Netherland plan.

M. M. CO. THEY WILL NOT SHOW UP THE SPOONS.
On the third floor of the marble front on the northeast corner of LaSaile and Handolph streets an institution known to fame and its spasmodic customers as the Merrill Manufacturing Company customers as the Merrill Manufacturing Companas its local habitation. This manufacturing cocern claims to be philanthropic, and hard-works
woman is its weakness. It manufactures a was
ing compound which possesses detersive propties sufficient to scare the grime from a coal-heaer's shirt or the imprint of bribery from the soilhand of a County Commissioner. It is a big thin,
If the reader don't believe it, let him pore over the

MERSILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHI-CAGO, LIL.—This is to certify that Sarah H. Grimes has purchased a package of Merrill's Washing Compound, and desiring to manufac-ture for Family use has subscribed for a Family Right, upon the following conditions, viz.: That upon payment of 8 for said Family Right the holder hereof shall be entitled to one set (6) pieces) double-plated Fax Spoons, and one Bethe holder model for a part of the places) double-places of and of the places of any ornamented Butter Kulfe. Value of a gantly Ornamented Butter Kulfe. Value of the gant of the same state of

Name of Agent, James Lynch, Sewickiey, Pa.

A TRIBUNE reporter, who has lately eschewed boarding-houses for the comforts of his own coxy little home, yesterday afternoon called at the office of the Merrill Manufacturing Company. His household needed the washing compound, and the teaspoons and butter-knife would undoubtedly cut a figure on those occations when company was present. The office, which was plainly though neatify furnished, was well calculated to give the rural visitor the impression that the concern was doing a 'land-office" business, but to the experienced eye of the cosmopolitan it presented a positive case of veneer and sham. Its occupant was a person of medium size, fair complexion, blond mustache, and retrousse nose. Busque in his manner, a little off in his grammar, he suggested the retired "candy-butcher" of the great Patagonian Menagerie, or the outside orator of a side-show.

"Is this the Merrill Manufacturing Company?" queried the reporter.

for it."

The reporter read it over carefully, and said:
"Then you don't take money at your office when personally delivered?"
"O yes, we do, but at the office we simply sell the washing compound."

age."
Can't you give me a sample to take home and try?" ... No, we have no sample-packages for city dis-"Why can't you give you the dollar now."
"I can't do it."
"Why not?"
"I don't know as I am obliged to tell you the nature of my business."
"Is this certificate good for anything under any circumstances?"

circumstances?"
"Yes; if it were sent to me in a registered letter, inclosing \$1. I would send the silver to the address "If that's all, I'll go around to the Post-Office and send you the dollar in a registered letter; do I then get the silver?"
"No, we only do business with people in the

then get the silver?

"No, we only do business with people in the country.

"Then this certificate has got to come from the country, accompanied by a doilar, both inclosed in a registered letter addressed to you?"

"Yes, that's it exactly."

"Then it order for me to get the silver it will be necessary for me to send it to you with the doilar, and then you will send him the spoons and butter-knife, and he can send them to me?"

"That's it. I told you so before, and there's no occasion for repeating it."

"Well, let me ask you one more question."

"Go ahead."

"And you pay the postage?"

"Certainly."

"And the postage is how much?"

"Ten or fifteen cents."

"Would it be cheaper for you to take my dollar now, give me the silver, and save yourself the postage? I don't want to put you to the trouble of writing, and that is something worthy of consideration."

"We don't do business that way. If yon want to, you can send your dollar in the way I've toid you, and you'll get the goods. I guess we're good for a dollar," and "Mr. Merrill gazed upon his surroundings.

The reporter said "Good afternoon" and left, and as he sauntered slowly down the hall his ears were sainted with.

"If you don't believe we're good, just write to the Postmaster of the foregoing interview can form what online in please of the Merrill Manufac. calar."

The reader of the foregoing interview can form what opinion he pleases of the Merrill Manufacturing Company. The reporter believes it to be—

GEORGE EAGER. FREMAN, GRIFFITHS, AND WILLIAMS.
There came up yesterday morning in the Criminal Court the application for a change of venue in the case of Freeman, Griffiths, and Williams, the burglars who were indicted with George Eager. It was made Monday, it will be remembered, and was based on the affidavits of the accused, who alleged preindict on the art of the

lt was made Monday, it will be remembered, and was based on the affidavits of the accused, who alleged prejudice on the part of the accused, who alleged prejudice on the part of the accused, who alleged prejudice on the affidavits of Hiram Bickford, J. Morris, J. Martin, J. Burna, and C. L. Phillios, the first two of whom awore that Judge Jameson, now on the bench in the Criminal Court, was prejudiced against the defendants, and, therefore, they could not have a fair and impartial trial. When these documents were read Monday, his Honor expressed a desire to see the makers thereof, and the case went over until yesterday morning, in the expectation that they would be present to submit to an oral examination. Accordingly, when Mr. Trude arose with a law-book in his hand.

The Court asid—Are the persons who made these affidavits in court!
Mr. Trude—No, sir, they are not. I have authorities on that very point.

The Court—I do not know that it is necessary to go into the law. I had great curiosity to look into the faces of those gentlemen to see what sort of looking men they ware, —whether dark or colored,—what the general cast of their countenance was. Of course these affidavits are stuffed with falsehood and perjury from top to bottom. There is not a word of trath in them, so far as they touch me. But I have no doubt the jaw has been carefully studied, and the affidavits are stuffed with falsehood and perjury from top to bottom. There is not a word of trath in them, so far as they touch me. But I have no doubt they would also have covered it. Very ike-ly the change of venue will have to be granted.

Mr. Trude—The Court has no power to bring in the mes. Even if their countenances indicated the darkest kind of sin, the Court would have to change the venue. I have authorities which I would hike to read to the Court.

Mr. Mills—In risw of the intumation of the Court, there is no need of presenting suthorities on the other side.

Mr. Trude—There are none.

Mr. Trude—There are none.

The Court—No; but I have heard the case has been discussed in the newspapers, and is of some interest. I myself don't know what the indictment is except as I have heard it stated here.

Mr. Mills didn't appreciate the anxiety of the gentleman to have the jury informed about it.

Mr. Reed had no anxiety about it, but he wanted the case to take the regular course. It was an imputation of dishonesty on the jurors to keep them penned up.

Mr. Joseph Weber also testified to the fact of the burgiary.
Julius M. Stein, the chief witness, then testified, relating the same story that he has told in interviews and police-court examinations.

The first question of Mr. Reed on the cross-examination was, "How many wives have you?" "Got one," was the reply. He hadn't tried to get his sentence set aside. Nor had his counsel to his knowledge. He didn't tell all he knew in the police court. His testimony there was true.

Q.—When did you first become a fence for thieves? A.—Well, the first goods I ever received from Eager was inst June. [Laughter.]

Q.—Didn't you receive the jewelry that was stoien from the Tremont House by Barron and Schoen? A.—I never received it. If any jewelry was stolen, I guess Eager must have rotten it. Eager showed me once a handful of jewelry that he wanted to raise some money on.

The papecution resied after examining several witnesses who corroborated Stein on some points. The defense introduced a number of witnesses who swore to Eager's bad reputation.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The case will doubtless go to the jury this afternoon.

ALD, PEARSONS

AND HIS WATER RATES.

It was demonstrated yesterday that even an Alderman of the City of Chicago, nowerful as may be the influence he is supposed to possess, may be sat down upon, and that, too, by an employe of the city whose influence is not popularly supposed to be one tithe of that exerted by a City Father. The Alderman in question is no less a person than Ald. Pearsons, who in part represents the First Ward, while the other fellow is the head of the Water Department. Ald. Pearsons owns. the First Ward, while the other fellow is the head of the Water Department. Ald. Pearsons owns, among his other property, seven or eight houses on North Clark street near Division, which are arranged as fats. For some reason or other the water rents for the last half of the fiscal year had not been paid. They were due last November, but even after the usual thirty days' grace the money was still not forthcoming, and all things continued as they were until day before yeaterday, when the Water Department resolved on warlike measures. The man with the key was sent up to the houses and set to turn off the water. He encountered little or no difficulty until he came to the cellar belonging to the first exempted by one of the tenants and there with the key was sent up to the doues and set to turn off the water. He encountered little or no difficulty until he came to the cellar belonging to the flats occupied by one of the tenants, and there he found that, in order to use his key, he had to shovel away at least three tons of coal. The business was somewhat new to him, but he applied himself with a will, and was soon monarch of all he surveyed, including the water-pipe. The key was applied, the water turned off, and by dark everybody in the flat was wondering what he or she should do when it came to washing hands or making tea. Naturally enough the Alderman's office and his agent's office were visited vesteriax morning by an indice.

nant constituency, who demanded to know why
the water had been shat off. Then it came to light
that there was some misunderstanding as to who
should pay the water-tents,—landlord or tenants,—the former insisting that the latter were the
proper persons to walk down to the City-Hail and
sottle, and the latter declaring that it was not by
any manner of means so nominated in the bond.
Pending the settlement of the difficulty, Ald. Pearsons' agent was dispatched to the Water Office to
say that it would be all right in a day or two, and
to ask that the water be turned on. But the Water
Office couldn't be induced to accept any such assurances, and at last accounts the inhabitants of
the Alderman's flats were still without the water
of the lake to carry on their domestic arrangements. Of course such a state of things cannot
long continue. Either the Alderman, his tenants.
or the city must back down. The tenants
say they won't, the Water Office is
not likely to go back on its acts,
and there seems no escape for the Chairman of the
Finance Committee, who will probably have to
send his agent down to the powers that be and are
ordained of the City Council with a check. It is
well known that there is not the liveliest sense of
appreciation felt among the clerks in the Water
Office for the Alderman and his efforts to cut down
salaries, and the object of this negative sort of
affection was disposed yesterday to view the raid
upon his water-pipes as an exhibition of a feeling
on their part akin to spite and born of a feeling
on their part akin to spite and born of a feeling
on their part akin to spite and born of a feeling
on their part akin to spite and born of a feeling
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on their part akin to spite and born of a feeling
on their part akin to spite and born of a feeling
on their part akin to spite and born of a desire to
get even. The clerks, while they admitted that
they

MATRIMONIAL.

PATTERSON—TURNER.

The marriage of Miss Ora M. Turner and Mr.

Spencer J. Patterson was celebrated in a quiet manner, at 8 o'clock last evening, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 30 Aberdeen street, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the First Con-gregational Church, officiating. Miss Sarah Went-worth acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Will Patterson, prother of the groom, as groomsman. Messrs. Charles R. Smith and James S. Goodman were ushers.

The bride wore a handsome princesse dress of white satin, elaborately trimmed, orange-flowers,

white satin, elaborately trimmed, orange-flowers, and veil.

After the ceremony the bride and groom received the warm congratulations of their friends, and then the company marched to the dining-room, where a splendid collation was served by Eckhardt. The remainder of the evening was spent in social converse and dancing, and at a reasonably late hour Mr. and Mrs. Fatterson took their carriage and drove to the Gardner House, which will be their home for a month, when they expect to go to housekeeping. The presents were elegant and costly.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Patterson and Mrs. Mr. arthur Patterson, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Baidwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bunham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Brachford, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Mrs. Startheydown, Miss Boyle, Miss Cutler, Miss Thompson, Miss Bether H. Brown, Miss Allen; Messre. Dunham, William Potter, Frank Baird, J. B. Thompson, Isaac Hartwell, Harry C. Patterson, Charles H. Smith, James S. Goodman, George All-cock, and others.

HOOLEY'S. A SATISPACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

From certain items printed recently in the law reports, it might have appeared that the relations between Messrs. Quinlin and Hooley, the fjoint managers of Hooley's Theatre, were liable to a sudden interruption. It was intimated, besides, that some third party, unknown, (supposed to be Bartley Campbell, or John M'Cullough, or Dion Boucicanit), was about to step in and take the wind out of Hooley's sails, now that he is bearing bravely along in a gale of prosperity. If any such matter had been in contemplation, it would seem to have fallen into nothingness. The two partners yesterday joined hands, and swore everlasting friendship, extending to the year of our Lord 1882. Mr. C. M. Hardy was present when the compact was made. Mr. Hardy was the man of law in the case, who was the medium of an amicable settlement of the affair, the history of which may be given briedly thus: Quinlon is the owner in fee of the theatre, and is liable as indorser upon certain notes. By petition he offered to surrender his interest in the theatre, and in the other lands, on condition of obtaining a lease from the Receiver of the Fidelity of the theatre property up to July L, 1883, at \$10,000 a year, and the surrender and cancelation to him of all his liability to the Fidelity Bank and Sate Depository Company upon the execution of a lease by the Receiver of the said property up to the date mentioned. The A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

as tement:

If you have I, Simon Quinlin, and Richard M. Hoo ill continue the proprietorship and management and the state of the property of the property.

The above statement was alread in the only named the property.

The above statement was alread in the property.

CONCERT-SALOONS.

THEY WILL SUBMIT.
The orders issued yesterday by Mayor Heath t The orders issued yesterday by Mayor Hesth to close up the concert-saloons were communicated to the parties interested between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, after the rickety pianos had been unmercifully pounded for half an hour or more, and the vile squesking of several wretched violins had delighted the ears of the usual number of unmusteal hearers. The saloon-keepers who were notified took the orders good-naturedly, and promised to obey them after date. That is to say, having let their musical artists loose for the evening, and being legally bound to pay them the nightly stipend, they didn't persons to pay for what they didn't get, and accordingly the jamboree went on. Moreover, the orders did not specify with any very great particularity just when the alleged music was to cease, and the saloon-keepers were not over-strict in their interpretation of them. All agreed however, that it was no use to butt against the authorities, who had them on the hip, and could revoke their licenses in less than a jiffy, and they all promised that there would be no more beer-guzzling to the accompaniment of antique pianos or worn-out violins after last night's performances. At Horton's, on the west side of Clark street, between Monroe and Madison, four or five young negroes pareddied the "Sweet Bye and Bye." and sang the usual run of commits disting, exponentially the same proposed that there are all the same proposed the same proposed the committee of the supremacy, but final victory crowned the efforts of the planist. He, in turn, was obliged to give up to the superior noise-producing talents of the two young fellows who did the yelling for the occasion. Meanwhile, the only waiter in the place on the South Side.—On Clark street, just north of Yan Buren. a young man presided at the piano and was accompanied by his partner with a violin. The place was the with a riolin. The place was the with a riolin content to concert system because forced to make it a feature in order to compete with Jimmy Fitzsimmons over the way, and, no lose up the concert-saloons were communicated to be parties interested between 7 and 8 o'clock last

RUSH MEDICAL. THE THIRTY-PIPTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES son Park Presbyterian Church last evening, and were witnessed by an immense crowd of people, the building being packed. President Allen charged the class, and the response, on their bohalf, was made by Dr. Alfred C. Cotton. The valedictory was delivered by Prof. Parkes. Following is a list of the Gradualing Class of 1878—Edward Dudley Arnold.

half, was made by Dr. Alfred C. Cotton. The valedictory was delivered by Prof. Parkes. Following is a list of the Graduatina Class of 1879—Edward Dudley Arnold, James Simpson Alford. Jeremiah Allen Anderson. James Henry Abrams, Benjamin Franklin Brattain, Aristides Edwin Baidwin, Andrew Washington Bowman. Alonzo Festus Burnham, John Henderson Burningame, Hobert Dempsey Boyd, Alfred Marshman Browne. Commodore Ferry Brown, George Matthew's Bergen, A. B., Daniel Francis Burlon, B. S., John Samuel Barry, John Edmind Preble Butz, Edwin George Bennett, Henry Green Brainert, Orris Mana, Frederick Herbert Bates, George Wesley Belling, Francis Bascom Bullard, Arthur Grant Bond, John Kandolph Currens, Lewis William Cariton, Alfred Cleveland Cotton, Jacob Culver, Augustus Lessure Craig, Fred Warren Cram, Victor Hugo Christiancy, James Leeworthy Camp, Jr., George Dawley, Edward McLaren Darrow, James Dinadale, A. B., James J. Dewey, Ozias DePuy, Cyrus Fells, Dempsey, William Nehemiah Daniels, Frank Paris Ediridge, Lyman Washington Ford, Thomas Joseph Forhan, William Warren Furber, James Fleinhouse, Charles Leonard Ferra, A. B., John Engustine Glennan, Albert Goldspohn, B. S., Michael Physics, Charles Leonard Ferra, A. B., John Engustine Glennan, Albert Goldspohn, B. S., Michael Bryant Hathway, Charles Hardman, Alfred Hinde, Luclus Benry Hayman, Henry Miller Hewitt, Judson Deforest Irwin, Hortensus Lowy Isherwood, Austin H. Johnson, Ellish Stephens Kelly, William Henry Kane King, Philip Amiss Kemper, John Augustus Logan, Charles Medivily, Asibel Henry Morse, Urtan Clay Mellingh, Samuel Ross Miller, Andrew Caldwell Mailer, Hiram Foscer McCoy, Samuel Horsand Miller, Andrew Caldwell Mailer, Hiram Foscer McCoy, Samuel Horsand Miller, Andrew Caldwell Mailer, Hiram Foscer McCoy, Samuel Horsand Miller, Andrew Caldwell Mailer, Hiram Foscer McCoy, Samuel Horsand Miller, Andrew Caldwell Mailer, Hiram Foscer McCone, Spahnroditus Jehoshaphat Forter, Howard Lewis Fratt, Gibert Lefayette Pritchard, James Henry Philipa, Henry Hull Park, Ab

oung, Ad Eundem-Dr. John E. Owens, Dr. Norman ridge, Dr. James Nevins Hyde, Dr. D. J. Loring, Honorary-Dr. John Burgess Walker.

ED BURNS

IN THE SOAP BUSINESS.

At last, after many delays, postponements, and egntinuances, "Big Ed" Burns has been tried for vagrancy upon a charge recently preferred against him. He met with his usual success in the selection of jurymen, and they decided that the defendant was not guilty. "Col." Coffee, with the laurels won in the Sherry-Connelly case still fresh upon his brow, appeared for the prisoner,—that is to say, he conducted the case. At first Mr. O'Callaghan, who retired in wrath. The celerity with which Mr. O'Callaghan accepted the fur gooded no good to the cause of justice. He asked the first aix men if they knew anything about the case, and, receiving negative replies, accepted them all without further examination. Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott, however, questioned them closely, and, perceiving that some of them had shown a very strong inclination to put themselves in the path of Coustable Mooney with the venire, made three peremptory challenges, and challenged one man for cause.

The jury when finally accepted consisted of H. McCormick, a stone-cutter at No. 129 Jeferson street, who had never served on a jury before, though he had lived in Chicago twenty-four years; James Sullivan, shoemaker, No. 105 Sedgwick street, who had never served on a jury before, though he had lived in Chicago twenty-four years; James Sullivan, shoemaker, No. 105 Sedgwick street, who had never served on a jury before, Joseph Rock, a stone-cutter, of No. 103 Sebor street, who had never before served on a jury and P. J. Walshe, a mason and contractor, of No. 449 South Union street. The jury appeared to be composed of honest, hard-working men. They all had been summoned from the sidewalks at the City-Hall or thereabout, showing that Constable Mooney did not go to the business-houses for his material. Coffee made no challenges nor objections.

The testimony for the prosecution was given by Officers Augustus Swanson, William Stewart, William Mitchell, Gerald Stark, and Charles Amstein. They all testified that they had known

Alice Geary's crime has set a bad example. Yes terday moraing a full-grown boy baoy, that has evidently been chossed to death immediately after its birth, was found in the rear of Sprague. War ner & Co. 's grocery on Wabash arenne. The Coroner held in inquest, and a verdict of infanticade was returned. The example of the property of

discovered.

Minor arrests: Thomes Abeatn and Edward Ritchie, vagrants and thieves; Philip Corrigan, Edward Dolan, James Conley, John Haynie, John McKay, larceny of some chickens from A. Thurman; Ignatz Schiesle, keeper of a grocery at No. 138 Townsend street, assouting his son George, who claims that since the death of his mother, about a year ago, the father has not allowed one of his six children to live at home; Charles Hudson, his six children to live at home; Charles Hudson,

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The Collector of Hyde Park yesterday turned

tinues. The Warden, however, denies that he is a party to it. She takes charge of the school Friday. Commissioner Fitzgerald admits that he erred in voting to award the meat contract to O'Donnell, and explains that he was actuated by spite. There is a female celebrity in the County Jail who is coming to trial in a few days. She claims

the stand and make it have been authority.

There were several committee meetings yesterday, but nothing was done of importance beyond the auditing of a number of bils. The Public Service Committee considered the matter of advertising for proposals for supplies, but reached no conclusion. Another meeting is to be held to-

two institutions have been about the same.

Warden Peters, of the Poor-House, denounces the story of Mrs. Beebe given in these columns yesterday as untrue, and says that she is a constitutional grumbler, has been often in the Bridewell, and is not a pauper. He further says that she was once the associate of the late Nick Staaden, the firebug, and subsequently was proprietrees of a house on Townsend street. His story is given that both may have a hearing.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard forty-one cases, disposed of most of them, and returned two indictments for robbery into court. Among the complaints heard was one against Maj. Woods and the officers of the Protection Life-insurance Company. The only witness was Mr. Shufeldt, and, after hearing his testimony, which was no substance as before given, the case was continued until to-day. The impression was on the outside, and among those who pretended to knew, that

matter may be said to have been perfected beyond question. In view of the stringency of the times, however, the Commissioners should not press an immediate division, and the contractor should re-member Walker's fate. immediate division, and the contractor should remember Walker's fate.

Walker was around yesterday looking after arranging for having county orders issued to him in small sums to meet the demands of his employes. The Treasurer signified his willingness to sign the smaller orders, but the County Clerk was noncommittal, takifing the view that such a course would depreciate the county's credit, and that it was no part of his duty to be a party to any such scheme. If Walker surrenders his large orders, thought it is safe to say that the smaller ones will be issued, out here the trouble arises that his men argue if he cannot use orders or raise money on them that they cannot. Further than this, they think that if the orders must be discounted that they should not lose the discount, insamuch as they have suffered as much already. They are inclined to look upon the scheme as an effort to swindle them out of from 10 to 20 per cent of their earnings, and will not, of course, take to it kindly.

THE CITY-HALL.

One case of varioloid was reported yesterday om No. 691 Indiana avenue. The City Treasurer will return all uncollected rer Friday.

The Mayor issued an order yesterday directing Supt. Hickey to begin the war on the concert-sa-loons, and close them up promptly and effectively. A building permit was issued yesterday to Beloh-radsky & Maska to erect a one-story store and office, corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets, to cost \$2,000.

cost \$2,000.

The Mayor yesterday discharged the thirty laborers in the Sewerage Department, their services not being necessary just at this time. When the Sewerage Ring in the Council has gotten its work in, there will be something for them to do.

there will be something for them to do.

To prevent future speculating in salcon-licenses, the Mayor has directed the City Clerk not to transfer any more such licenses from the parties to whom they were originally issued to any and all persons who may be desirous to obtain them second-hand.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,486,19 from the Water Department, \$268.06 from the Comptroller, and \$110,40 from the City Collector. Mark Kimbail, South Town Collector, will probably turn something into the Treasury about Saturday.

Officer Muhiholsen, who allowed the burglar Reillinger to escape the other day in such a way as to throw a cloud of baspicton on his conduct, was before the Mayor and Supt. Hickey yesterday, the evidence against him listened to, and the case taken under advisement.

Catherine Schulner, of No. 1558 State street, had Catherine Schulner, of No. 1558 State street, had her saloon license revoked by the Mayor yesterday, the reason, being that her place is pretty well known to be a disorderly house, not to say a honse of prostitution. It will be remembered that this was the place where Sherry and Comeily, the murderers of Hugh McConville, put themselves on the outside of a grossly unnecessary amount of budge on the 19th of January last.

CRIMINAL.

Officers Haley and Earley yesterday recovered about cighty yards of Brussels carpet stolen by the carpet-thief Charles Williams from Samuel Brown,

of No. 454 West Adams street.

Constable Grant has entered a complaint against Caroline Crawford and her husband for keeping a house where all sorts of bad things are fostered and permitted. Caroline as the woman who recently had Grant arrested for assault and battery. John Novak, charged with failing to make proper entries in his books of cigars manufactured, and with attempting to remove cigars without payment of the tax, was brought up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and, after examination, held over in \$1,000 bati.

Alice Genty's crime.

booked for vagrancy.

William C, Kinnsy and R. G. Sessions, havi an office at Room 86 Exchange Building, were ysterday arrested by Detective Osterman, upon warrant procured by Lyman O. Tomlinson, of N 3 Groveland court, who alleges that they collect for him a bill of \$500, receiving in payment so; jewelry, and that they then substituted cheap at sawdry jewelry of a similar make for the valual goods thay had received in payment of the bill.

The first thing that occupied the attention Junge Jameson, in the Criminal Court, yesterd morning, was the motion for a new trail in tease of Oliver and Stamwood, which was grante They had been convicted of practicing the "confidence" game. George Fackenherg saw an a vertisement in a newspaper for a bookkeepe

They had been convicted of practicing the "confidence" game. George Fackenherg saw an advertisement in a newspaper for a bookkesper. After going to one number on Clark street, and learning the address there of the defendants, he went to their place,—a room in the upper story of a building, very barely furnished. There was a deak and a counter, and on some shelving were certain paper boxes. They said they wanted a clerk—that they were going into the tea, coffee, and spice business; that they had a connection with a certain house in Chicago that would fill their orders; and they told the compilalment that the person who entered their employ must pay them a certain amount of money, and take sample boxes and go about the constry and sell the articles, sending in the orders, and they would have them filled out at the wholesale house. An arrangement was made to employ Fackenberg as bookkeeper, and he was required to make a deposit. At first several hundred dollars were mentioned, but, as he hadn't the money, they consented to take \$27, which was all the money he had. As he had not the wherewithal to pay his bill, they returned \$7. Fackenberg came to the conclusion that he had been swindled, and hence the indictment.

The Court held that, under the statute, the "confidence" game had not been practiced upon Fackenberg. If anything, Oilver, Stamwood & their money by faise pretenses. The

attempting to create a belief in their ability to fur-nish goods upon orders, intending to cheat appli-cants out of their money by faise pratenses. The verdict was clearly contrary to the law, and, as it was his duty to see that justice was done, he should set it aside. It was useless to attempt to prose-cute the parties again under the same indictment. Mr. King moved that the prisoners be dis-

charged.

Mr. Mills resisted this, saying that he desired to prosecute them for obtaining money under false pretenses, and would present the case to the Grand Jury as soon as possible.

The Court doubted whether he could hold them, under the circumstances, and thereupon ordered

SUBURBAN.

A meeting of the Taxpayers' Association of t Town of Lake was held yesterday morning at o'clock in the office of W. D. Kerfoot & Co., N 90 Washington street. Mr. M. N. Lord was call upon to preside, and stated that the meeting was called in the interest of a proposed reduction of taxation in the Town of Lake. The efforts of the axastion in the Town of Lake. The efforts of the Association had been partially successful heretofore in getting the taxes reduced, those of the
previous year having been cut down \$25,000, but
there was an opportunity for still further reductions and reforms in the
administration of local government in the town.
A committee, appointed at a previous meeting to
examine into the subject and report some defluite
plan of action, ought to be present and make its
report. In its absence, he suggested the appointment of a committee of three to report the best
means, in their opinion, to promote the desired
end.

tion of our property, and that the recent decision of the Supreme Court will reach and correct these abuses.

The report was adopted, and the following Committee appointed to carry out its provisions: Messrs. Arthur Windert, M. J. Wentworth, D. C. Nichols, S. J. Glover, M. N. Lord.

The meeting then adjourned for one week.
The personal-property tax of the town has been paid with unusual promptitude this year. The tax amounts to nearly \$11.200. Ninety per cent of this has already been paid, and the Collector expects to collect at least another 5 per cent before he turns over his books. The total amount of all taxes collected to date is something over \$25,000.

The Philosophical Society assembled Monday evening in the rooms of the Fubile Library, Mr. T. G. Frost, the President, presiding, and a large number of the members being present. Dr. N. S. Davis read an able article on "Moral Insanity," the object whereof was to prove the contary of a paper read last November by Henry M. Bannister, M. D., which maintained that there exists in man a primitive moral sense independent of judgment. A confidence man cheated certain citizens of the village Sunday. He first "got into "Switzer of the village Sunday. He first "got into "Switzer of the content of the village Sunday.

A confidence man cheated certain citizens of the village Sunday. He first "got into "Switzer & Co., druggists, to some extent by representing himself as a friend of Dr. Poole. He next endeavored to dispose of certain bad checks, in which he was less successful, and at last, Monday, skipped the village.

The temperance meetings Monday evening and last evening were so much of a success that the meetings will be continued Wednesday and Thursday evenings. One hundred and fifty names were signed to the pledge Monday evening. Mr. A. E. Bradley, who is himself a reformed drunkard, conducted the meeting.

Bradley, who is himself a reformed drunkard, conducted the meeting.

John R. Hoxie contemplates erecting a large hotel on his property on Michigan avenue, south of Sixty-third street.

LAKE VIEW.

The funeral of the late Capt. Robert Pettigrew, of the Lake View police force, was held yesterday morning from his home to Graculand, the Rev. Mr. Young conducting the services

THE BRAND OF CAIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 26.—Daniel McFarland, the murderer of Richardson, some years ago, has been at work in the Studebaker shops this winter under the name of McDowell. He was discharged, and now wanders a drunken

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON-MUNCH-At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 27 Forrest-av., Feb. 23, by the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Samuel C. Johnston, of Knoxville, Ia., and Jessie Munch. daughter of Henry J. Munch.

DEATHS. kicker-Peb. 13, at 7 a.m.. at her residence, Packers' av.. Union Stock-Yarda Chicago, Ili. Bridget Timmon, beloved wife of S. A. Ricker, aged 34 years.

Information of her brother, Edward Timmon, wanted; when last heard of he was in St. Louis in 1863. Address Samuel A. Ricker, Armour's Packing house, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ili.

EFF St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Buffalo papers please copy.

copy.

RANNEY—Suddenly at Toledo, O., of congression of the lungs, Feb. 23, Fhebe kidredge, wife of O. D. Ranney, of Chicago. Aged 57.

Funeral Thursday morning at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Full Hartford, Cohn., papers please copy.

INKERSEN—At his residence, 1663 Wilcox-ay., on the 28th inst., of heart-disease, in his 46th year, Joseph linkersen, late of Dublin, Ireisad.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 28, by cars to Rosehill.

Full Dublin papers please copy.

STEDMAN—Elisabeth Stedman, in this city, Feb. 25, at her residence, 747 Areher-ay.

Funeral at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, Feb. 27, to Rose-hill. New York papers please copy.

PRIM—The funeral of Thomas Prim will take place Thursday. Feb. 28, at 6:30 a. m., from the residence of his father, No. 970 Wentworth-av., to St. John's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

BERIS—Cyrentus Beers. at his residence, 46 St. John's place, of pneumonia; 64 years of age.

Funeral Wednesday, 27th, at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. DOLSEN-Monday, Feb. 25, at Bartiett, Ill., Et W., wife of S. L. Dolsen. Aged 24 years.

DR. R. U. PIPER WILL GIVE A PUBLIC EXHIbition at Farweil Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 27. 8 p.
m. (under the amplies of the Milk-Dealers' Uniton). of
microscopic observations upon selli-fed milk mest,
etc., etc. These observations, embodied in drawings
made under the microscope, will be shown by means of
oxy-hydrogen light. Full explanations given.

DR. H. A. REYNOLDS, THE RED-RIEBON REformer, will speak on temperance to-night at Halsted Street M. E. Church, Halsted-st., near Cansiport-av. Port-av.

H. REVELL WILL LEAD THE NOONDAY
T. meeting to-day at No. 150 Madition-st. Subjects
"A Young Man Who Made the Right Choice."

M. A. Aroung Man Who Made the Right Choice.

M. B. Alfried J. KNightt, THE Girea T AMERICan elecutionist and reader, will give one of his
popular framatic recitais and readings in Farveil Hall,
Friday evening, for the benefit of the Dorcas Society.

RESERVED SEATS FOR THE "JEANIE JEWHACK WAY'S, 126 State-st., on Friday morning at 9
ociock. o'clock.

THE WOMAN'S GOSPEL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIation will open their new church, corner of this
and hople-six, this Wednsday evening, for the first
time. The two Scandinavian choirs, numbering twensty each, will be in attendance. Mrs. J. A. EANOUSE,
President. President.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FOURtienth Ward Republican Club will hold a meeting
to-night at 8 o'clock, in Mo. 20 North Centre-ev. Beat
Milwankee-av.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL
hold a moeting Saturday evening for the election
of officers.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 2 and upward at 25. 40, 60c par 2. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 9:30 a.m. a line of Rubbers at large discounts and gress riety.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Feb. 28, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY. Both in Open Lots and in Packages.
G. P. GORE & CO., Austices CARPETS

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 10 A. M Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

General Merchandise, Real Estate, &c. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Cloths and Cassimeres, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Embroideries, Umbrellas, Trunks, Showcases, Pipes, Notions, Etc., Etc. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioners. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 East Randolph st.

RECEIVER'S SALE Entire Furniture, Fixtures, and Burglar Proof Safe of the City Savings Bank, Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., On SATURDAY, March 2, at 10 o'clock a. E.

A Hall Burglar-Proof Safe, cost \$1,200; Office Public Office Chairs, Standing Desk, Office Railing Leng-Fress, Stores, Tables, Use Fixtures, &c., &c. By order of Geo. W. Spofford, Receiver, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Austionsess. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., This morning at half past 9 o'clock, we shall sell less and Elegant PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS,

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Commodes, Book Cases, Wardenberg, de., de. Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, de. Alars of Carpeta, new and second-hand. Also a large second-hand Household Goods, de., de. On Thursday, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock a. B.

The Entire Stock of a Dealer, uralture, Carpeta, Stoves, &c.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Ascre By ELISON, POMEROY & CO Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR SALE. Friday, March 1, at 9:30 a. m. NEW PARLOR SUITS,

NEW CHAMBER SETS LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Carpets, Desks,
General Merchandise,
Plated Ware, 20., 20.
ELISON, FOMEROY & CO.

By HIRAM BRUSH,

CRATTEL MORTGAGE SALE this morning as 10.5 sales rooms of J. C. & G. Parry, 270 East Madison at will be sold without reserve, entire pursuant. Companies of the control of

VOLUME X

Will offer a large Black Lace Em Crepe Lisse, Crepe Duche French Bro

Silk Grena At 15c, 25c, 35c GENUIN

In Brown, Drab, SLIGHTLY SP Regular price of s

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Al Swedled ship Elphinstone, O. W. Al Dutch bark Constance. F. Nanti Por Ireight and small stowage appropriately a BAUCHEN BRIGHT BUTCHEN BRIGHT IT South Gay-st. STATE L BELFAST. AND LONDO BELFAST. AND STATE OF NEVADA.

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First cashin 855 and 870, accord

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